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A SHORT ANALYSIS

OF

ENGLISH HISTORY

BY

T. F. TOUT, M.A.

PROFESSOR OF HISTORY AT THE OWENS COLLEGE, VICTORIA UNIVERSITY

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PREHISTORIC BRITAIN

THE earliest races that lived in Britain were—

(1) Short degraded savages, whose bones and rude flint tools are found in caves, along with the remains of lions and other beasts. No connection can be traced between this **palæolithic age** and later times.

(2) Long-headed men, dark and short, sometimes called **Iberians** or **pre-Aryans**, and thought akin to the Basques of Spain. Though their institutions and language have perished, many of us must be largely of their blood.

(3) The **Celts**, a tall, round-headed, fair-haired people, and a branch of the great *Aryan* family, from which most European nations are descended. They came in two great divisions—(*a*) the *Goidels*, who conquered their dark predecessors, and were finally driven westwards and northwards by (*b*) the *Brythons*, who took possession of the south and south-east. From these our island was called Britain and its inhabitants Britons. (*c*) It is also likely that *Gauls* from the part of the Continent now called France, settled in the south.

ROMAN BRITAIN

? 330 B.C.—43 A.D. Britain was first brought into connection with the civilised world through the *Voyage of Pytheas* (? **330** B.C.), a Greek from Massilia (Marseilles), who opened up a *trading connection.*

Political connection began through the conquest of Gaul by Julius Cæsar (**58-51** B.C.), afterwards the founder of the Roman Empire. The Britons helped the Gauls, whereupon, **55** B.C., Cæsar made his *first invasion of Britain,* but soon returned to Gaul, having done very little. **54** B.C. *Cæsar invaded Britain for a second time,* defeated Cassivellaunus and forced the Britons to nominal submission. This lasted from **54** B.C.-**43** A.D., when the Britons again became troublesome. Hence the Emperor Claudius ordered the **Roman Conquest of Britain** (**43-85** A.D.) Stages of the Conquest.—(*a*) **43,** *Aulus Plautius* defeated Caractacus, and conquered the country south of the Humber and east of the Severn. (*b*) **51,** *Ostorius Scapula* finally defeated Caractacus, and began the conquest of the north. (*c*) **61,** *Suetonius Paullinus* attacked Mona and suppressed the rising of Boadicea. (*d*) **78-85,** *Julius Agricola* completed the conquest of the west and conquered the north as far as the Forth and Clyde, beating the *Caledonians* or Northern Britons [Goidels and Iberians mixed] at *Mons Graupius* (**84**). He organised and civilised the Province.

85-410. South Britain a Roman Province, with *Eboracum* [York], and the *double wall* between the Solway and the Tyne, built in **122** by the Emperor *Hadrian*, as the centres of its military power. A second *wall*, between the Clyde and Forth, first built in **142** by *Lollius Urbicus* as the northern boundary, was rebuilt by the Emperor *Severus* (**208-211**). The Romans brought in trade [Londinium (London) the chief trading city], paved roads [such as Watling Street and Ermine Street], joining together the strongly-fortified towns, luxurious country villas, and other marks of material civilisation. They failed (except in the south-east) to Romanise the Britons, so that their rule was but a military occupation.

250-476. Gradual decay of Roman Empire from (1) *internal disruption*, shown in Britain by the attempts of *Carausius* (**287-293**) and *Allectus* (**293-296**) to make themselves Emperors. (2) *External disruption*, shown in Britain by the invasions of the *Picts* (formerly Caledonians), *Scots* (Goidels, immigrants from Ireland, settling in the north of Britain, called from them Scotland), and the Saxons (from North Germany). This decay is checked by the *reformation of the Empire* begun by *Diocletian* (**284-305**), and by *Constantine* (**306-337**), who first made the Roman State Christian. But in fifth century swarms of German barbarians overwhelmed the western parts of the Empire, and led to the WITHDRAWAL OF THE ROMANS from Britain (**410**).

449-1066. ANGLO-SAXON BRITAIN

410-449. Britain Independent, but, unused to self-government, it fell away from Roman civilisation, and split up into little states. This led to renewed barbarian invasions. Hence the

449-607. English Conquest of Southern Britain. The German invaders included (*a*) *Saxons* from Lower Elbe, (*b*) *Angles* (or English) from Holstein, (*c*) *Jutes* from Jutland. Best common name for all is "English," though the Britons called them all "*Saxons*," and they are often called "*Anglo-Saxons*."

Their **settlements**: (*a*) **Jutes** in (i.) *Kent* (**449**) under Hengest and Horsa, and (ii.) Isle of Wight and neighbouring coast. (*b*) **Saxons.** (i.) South Saxons under Ælle found kingdom of *Sussex* (**477**), and capture Anderida (**491**). (ii.) West Saxons under Cerdic (**495-534**) and Cynric established *kingdom of Wessex*; originally Hampshire, but gradually extended westwards. (iii.) East Saxons, founded *kingdom of Essex*, with an offshoot in *Middlesex* (Middle Saxons), where London probably went on from Roman times. (*c*) **Angles.** (i.) *Conquest of East* by East Angles—divided into Northfolk and Southfolk, who settled the kingdom of *East Anglia*. (ii.) *Conquest of Midlands*, gradual advance up the Trent valley, and establishment of a series of small Anglian kingdoms, between Humber and northern boundary of Wessex, including

that of the *Mercians*, who gradually made themselves supreme over the other Midland states. (iii.) *Conquest of North*, including *Deira* (*i.e.* Yorkshire), and *Bernicia* (between Tees and Forth), settled by Ida (**547**).

Character of the Settlements. A national migration, involving establishment of language, institutions, and character of the invaders, but not necessarily the extermination of the Britons, who must however have become assimilated to the conquerors: the fight a long and stubborn one. Disappearance of Christianity, as invaders were heathens. Britain thus became England. Britons, called Welsh or foreigners by the English, driven into the west. Many escaped to Brittany; the rest were forced into union to prevent annihilation, under chiefs like *Arthur*, who defeated the invaders at *Mount Badon* (**516**), but the battles of *Deorham* (**577**) and *Chester* (**607**) cut the Welsh territory into three groups, viz.

(*a*) Cumbria, or Strathclyde, between the Clyde and the Ribble, and west of the Pennine range.

(*b*) North Wales, the same as the modern Wales, but extending farther eastwards.

(*c*) West Wales, that is Cornwall and Devonshire, with at first part of Somerset.

There were also outside the boundaries of the old Roman province:—

(*d*) The kingdom of the Scots, the immigrants from Ireland in the western islands and highlands.

(*e*) The kingdom of the Picts, north of the Forth

and east of Drumalban, the dorsal ridge of the Grampians.

The Scots and the Picts were united by *Kenneth MacAlpine* (**844-860**) into one Scottish kingdom.

The next great events are (1) *the absorption of the weaker English states in the stronger*, the first step towards unity; and (2) *the conversion of the English to Christianity*, which by giving them a common religion and church organisation helped in the same way.

(i.) The first steps towards unity were—

(*a*) The establishment of *Ethelbert of Kent's overlordship* over the little states of the south-east (**565-616**). This power was transferred after his death to *Redwald* of East Anglia. (*b*) The union of Bernicia and Deira to form *Northumbria* by Ethelfrith (**593-617**), the victor of Chester, and the establishment of a *Northumbrian overlordship* by *Edwin* (**617-633**), which lasted, with breaks, till **685**. (*c*) The union of Middle England under *Penda* of Mercia (*d.* **655**). (*d*) The gradual growth of the West Saxon power at the expense of the West Welsh, especially under *Ceawlin* (**560-593**), the conqueror of Deorham.

(ii.) The Conversion of the English (597-664)

(*a*) The Celtic Church. After Constantine the Roman Province of Britain became Christian, and

kept its faith after the Romans withdrew. Ireland was converted by the mission of the Briton St. *Patrick* (*d.* **463**), and became the home of a peculiar type of church, in which monasticism was so important that great abbots ruled the whole church, which differed from the church elsewhere as regards the time for the celebration of Easter, and the power of the pope. St. *Columba*, abbot of Iona (*d.* **597**), extended this church into northern Britain by his conversion of the Picts. The Welsh remained Christians from Roman times.

(*b*) MISSION OF ST. AUGUSTINE, sent by Pope Gregory the Great to convert the English. **597**, he landed in Kent, converted Ethelbert, his people, and the neighbour states, and became first Archbishop of Canterbury. He also sent *Paulinus*, as bishop of York, who converted Edwin, Ethelbert's son-in-law (**627**). But he failed to convert the whole English people and organise the church according to Gregory's instructions, and failed to reconcile the Celts to Rome.

(*c*) HEATHEN REACTION led by *Penda* of Mercia, who united with *Cadwallon*, the Christian king of the Welsh, and defeated and slew Edwin at *Heathfield* (**633**). The Augustinian mission and the Northumbrian overlordship collapsed.

(*d*) SCOTTISH MISSION FROM IONA, under Oswald, King of Northumbrians, and Bishop Aidan, of Lindisfarne, who restored Northumbrian Christianity on Celtic lines; but in **642** Penda slew Oswald at *Maser-*

field. Oswiu, now King of Northumbrians, defeated and slew Penda at *Winwood* (**655**), and finally established the **Northumbrian overlordship**. During these troubled times the different states of England had been converted piecemeal to Christianity, some by Roman, some by Scottish means; hence a great struggle of the two forms.

(*e*) TRIUMPH OF ROMAN CHRISTIANITY at *Synod of Whitby* (**664**), where Oswiu declared for it, and afterwards joined *Theodore of Tarsus*, Archbishop of Canterbury (**668-690**) in organising the English Church.

670-685, reign of Ecgfrith in Northumbria. **685**, he was slain by the Picts at Nechtansmere. This was the end of the Northumbrian overlordship; though its literary supremacy remained through the eighth century, through Benedict Biscop, Caedmon, Bede, Archbishop Egbert, Alcuin, and the schools of Jarrow and York.

685-825. Mercian Supremacy

Succeeded that of Northumbria: based on *conquests of Penda.* It was at its height during the reigns of (*a*) **Ethelbald** (**716-757**), called "King of the South English," and (*b*) **Offa** (**757-796**), who conquered the West Saxon lands north of the Thames, and the lands round Shrewsbury from the Welsh (building *Offa's dyke* to separate Mercia and Wales), established dependent kings in the other English states, made Lichfield an archbishopric to give the

Mercian Church independence of Canterbury, and dealt as an equal with Charles the Great, King of the Franks; but it declined under (*c*) **Cenulf** (**796-821**), who was forced to give up the Lichfield archbishopric. On his death Mercia fell into anarchy.

825-871. West-Saxon Supremacy

Began with the return of **Egbert** (**802-839**), exiled by Offa, from the court of Charles the Great (**802**), who subdued Mercia by victory of *Ellandune* (**825**), got the submission of Northumbria without a battle at *Dore* (**829**), and reduced North Welsh (**830**), and West Welsh at *Hengestesdun* (**837**), though they were helped by the Danes. His son **Ethelwulf** (**839-858**) maintained with difficulty his position against the Danes, but helped Mercia to reduce the North Welsh (**853**), sent his youngest son Alfred to Rome (**853**), and granted a tenth of his land to the Church and went to Rome himself (**855**). He was succeeded by his sons **Ethelbald** (**858-860**), **Ethelbert** (**860-866**), **Ethelred** (**866-871**), and **Alfred** (**871-901**), under whom the West-Saxon supremacy was assailed by the Danish invasions.

The **Danes and Norsemen** were now in the same condition as the English four hundred years earlier—a fierce, warlike people, roaming in their long narrow ships over the northern ocean, and plundering and devastating the coasts of Britain and the Continent. **796**, they first plundered Northumbria.

837, they were beaten by Egbert at Hengestesdun. **842,** they defeated Ethelwulf at Charmouth. **855,** they first wintered in England at Sheppey. This marks the transition from the first *stage of plunder* to second *stage of settlement*—the growth of strong monarchies in Scandinavia, especially that of *Harold Fairhair* (**860-872**) in Norway, leading to a great movement of the freer *jarls* (chieftains) to seek new homes—hence the

Great DANISH AND NORSE MIGRATIONS and settlements in Orkney, Shetland, Caithness and Sutherland, the Hebrides, the east coasts of Ireland, the Isle of Man, and Normandy (**912**). Hence also the *conquest of the dependent kingdoms*—East Anglia (**866-870**), Deira (**867**), northern Mercia (**868-870**), and invasion of Wessex (**870**).

870-878. Great Struggle of Wessex and Danes

871. Ethelred and Alfred fought *nine battles* against the Danes, the chief being at Englefield, Reading, Ashdown (won, like Englefield by Ethelred), Basing—and (after Ethelred's death) at Wilton—after which Alfred made peace, and they retired to the north. **877,** the Danes again invaded Wessex. Alfred fled to Athelney, but gathered a fresh army, won battle of *Ethandun* **878,** and made *peace of Wedmore,* by which he surrendered to Guthrum the Danish jarl, who became a Christian, all the land north of the Lower Thames, the Lea, and Watling Street, henceforward

called the *Danelaw*. The result was that Alfred got, besides Wessex, south-western Mercia, over which he set Alderman Ethelred, the husband of his daughter Ethelflaed. The West Saxons now became the sole representatives of the English cause, and quickly won back their old supremacy.

878-925. Restoration of the West-Saxon Overlordship and its expansion into the Kingdom of the English

878-901. Later years of Alfred the Great. He restored the army and built a navy. He showed great care for the church and civilisation, and encouraged learned men such as Asser the Welshman, Bishop of Sherborne. He spread education, and got books translated into English. He ordered the compilation of the great *English Chronicle*. **893-897,** he gained victories over Hasten the Dane. **893,** he forced the South Welsh to submit. **901,** he died.

901-925. Edward the Elder, son of Alfred, succeeded. During his reign his sister Ethelflaed, ruler of Mercia after Ethelred's death, gradually advanced beyond Watling Street, conquered the *Five Danish Boroughs* (Derby, Stamford, Nottingham, Leicester, and Lincoln) and *East Anglia*. On her death (**918**) Edward incorporated her lands with the West Saxon kingdom. In **924** *Edward was recognised as "father and lord"* by Scots, Danes, Northumbrians, and Welsh, and was henceforth called "King of the English."

925-975. The West-Saxon Monarchy of England became the Empire of Britain

925-940. Athelstan the Glorious, son of Edward, completed the conquest of the North, and established a system of foreign alliances by the marriages of his sisters, especially of Edith to Otto the Saxon, afterwards the Emperor Otto the Great (**962**), and of Eadbald to Hugh, Duke of the French. A great revolt of the subject states was put down by Athelstan's victory at *Brunanburh* (**937**).

940-946. Edmund the Deed Doer, brother of Athelstan, captured *Cumberland*, which he granted to Malcolm, King of Scots; and was murdered by Leofa.

946-955. Edred, brother of Edmund, was a weak ruler, but through his great minister *Dunstan*, Abbot of Glastonbury, the power of the crown was increased by the final *conquest of Northumbria*, after which (**954**) Edred was called Emperor of Britain.

955-959. Edwy, son of Edmund, a boy, fell under the influence of the West-Saxon nobles who opposed Dunstan. Dunstan was exiled, whereupon Mercia and Northumbria revolted, chose Edgar (Edwy's younger brother) king, who recalled Dunstan and made him Bishop of London.

959-975. Edgar the Peaceful was chosen on Edwy's death king of West-Saxons also. His reign marked the second period of Dunstan's influence, and the culmination of the prosperity of England. **960,** *Dunstan made Archbishop of Canterbury.* **964,** *A*

religious revival began: the secular canons at Winchester and elsewhere were expelled in favour of *Benedictine* monks. **973,** *Second coronation of Edgar at Bath.*

975-1016. Decline of Old English Kingdom

through growth of *feudalism* (which broke up the old national system) and the weak rule of Edgar's sons.

975-978. Edward the Martyr, under whom the disputes about monks and canons increased. Edward was murdered and succeeded by

978-1013. Ethelred the Unready (wanting in counsel), under whom Danish invasions from beyond sea began again. **991,** the Danes bought off by *Danegeld,* but returned in increased numbers. **994,** invasion of *Swegen* and *Olaf Tryggvesson.* **1002,** Ethelred married *Emma,* sister of Duke Richard of Normandy, and murdered the Danes in England on St. Brice's Day (**Nov. 13**). **1003,** Swegen renewed his invasions, and the *third stage of Danish invasion* began when the king of all Denmark sought to conquer all England. **1012,** *Alphege,* Archbishop of Canterbury, murdered by the Danes. **1013,** final invasion of Swegen, and flight of Ethelred to Normandy. His deposition. **1013-1014,** Swegen ruled until his death, whereupon Ethelred was restored, but had to struggle with Cnut, son of Swegen. **1016,** Ethelred died.

1016. Struggle of Edmund Ironside [son

of Ethelred] and Cnut. A year of battles, ended by Cnut's great victory of *Assandun* in Essex, and the partition of England by *Treaty of Olney* giving the South to Edmund and the North to Cnut. On Edmund's death, Cnut was made king of all the English.

1017-1042. The Danish Kings of the English

1017-1035. Cnut. He was also king of Denmark and Norway (after **1028**), and planned a great Northern Empire, of which England was to be the centre. He ruled as a good and popular English king. **1017,** he split up England into four *great Earldoms* of Wessex, East Anglia, Mercia, and Northumbria. He married Emma, widow of Ethelred. **1018,** he gave the Danes and English Edgar's law. **1027,** he went to Rome. **1031,** he made Malcolm of Scotland do homage, and gave him Lothian. **1035,** he died.

1035-1042. Harold Harefoot and Harthacnut.—**1035,** Harold, Cnut's elder son, chosen king, despite *Earl Godwin*, who secured Wessex for Harthacnut, son of Emma and Cnut. **1036,** murder of the Ætheling Alfred, son of Ethelred and Emma. **1037,** Harthacnut, who had stayed in Denmark, deposed, and Emma banished. Harold chosen king of Wessex also. **1040,** Harold's death. **1040-1042,** Harthacnut reigned badly, and died at his drink.

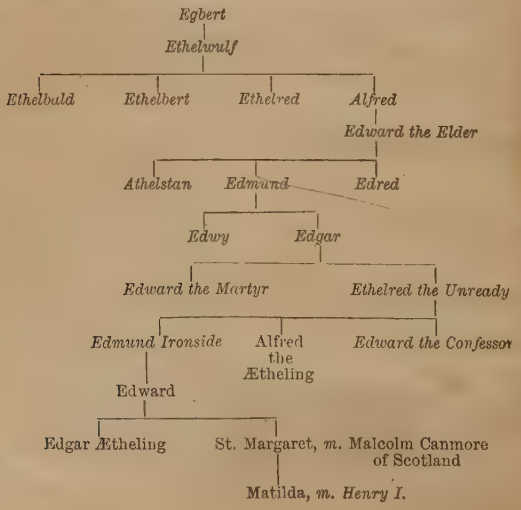
1042-1066. England again under Native Kings

1042-1066. Restoration of West-Saxon House by Edward the Confessor, son of Ethelred and Emma, but with a Norman education and tastes. (*a*) **Period of foreign influence (1042-1051). 1045,** Edward married Edith, daughter of Godwin. **1051,** Edward made *Robert of Jumièges* Archbishop of Canterbury, and promoted many other Normans. Earl Godwin resisted him, and was banished. William, Duke of the Normans, visited Edward. **1052,** Godwin and his sons returned and drove away the Normans. (*b*) **Period of influence of Godwin and English party (1052-1066). 1053,** death of Godwin; his son *Harold* became Earl of the West Saxons. **1055,** *Tostig*, another son of Godwin's, made Earl of Northumbrians. A great struggle was now fought between the rival houses of Godwin and Leofric, Earl of Mercia, during which Ælfgar, son of Leofric, made a league with Griffith, son of Llewelyn, King of all Wales, whereupon Harold made war against the Welsh. **1063,** Griffith slain, and Wales divided between Bleddyn and Rhiwallon as English vassals. **1065,** Tostig driven out of Northumbria for bad government, and succeeded by Morcar, son of Ælfgar, whose brother Edwin was now Earl of Mercia. **Dec. 28,** Edward consecrated Westminster Abbey. **1066, Jan. 5,** he died.

1066. Jan., Harold son of Godwin elected king, as the worthiest, though not of the royal line;

but William of Normandy claimed to be the heir of Edward. **Sept.**, Tostig and Harold Hardrada, king of Norwegians, invaded Northumbria; defeated Edwin and Morcar at *Fulford*; but (**Sept. 25**) were slain by Harold at *Stamford Bridge*. **Sept. 28,** William of Normandy landed at Pevensey to claim the kingdom. Harold hurried south, and, deserted by Edwin and Morcar, was (**Oct. 14**) defeated and slain at the *battle of Hastings*, which gave William all Wessex. William marched to London, elected king, after a vain attempt to uphold Edgar Ætheling (grandson of Edmund Ironside), and (**Dec. 25**), crowned at Westminster.

GENEALOGY OF WEST-SAXON HOUSE (English Kings in italics)



1066-1154. NORMAN PERIOD

RULE OF FOREIGN KINGS, WHO SET UP A STRONG ROYAL POWER, AND MADE ENGLAND FEUDAL

1066-1087. William I. the Conqueror

(1) His English Policy was conquest and conciliation. (*a*) **Conquest of England (1066-1071).**—**1067,** the English revolted during William's absence in Normandy. William returned and began a systematic conquest. The steps were:—**1068,** capture of *Exeter* and conquest of the West. **1069,** devastation of *Yorkshire* and final subjection of the North. **1070,** capture of *Chester*. Revolt of the Fenland under *Hereward*. **1071,** Hereward's camp at Ely captured. The English everywhere lost their lands and offices, and were kept down by *Castles*. (*b*) **Alliance of William and the English,** by his upholding their old institutions, keeping good peace, and protecting them from their Norman oppressors. (2) William and the Norman Barons. (*a*)

The Normans were rewarded by lands and offices, and by bringing in *feudalism* as a system of land tenure; but (*b*) William checked *political feudalism* which made every lord a king on his own estate, and prevented the growth of great local powers, except in the *Palatine earldoms* (*e.g.* Durham and Chester), to protect the borders. Hence sprang a LONG STRUGGLE BETWEEN THE FEUDAL PARTY AND THE CROWN (**1075-1174**). **1075,** first **feudal revolt** under Earls Ralph of Norfolk and Roger of Hereford. **1076,** Waltheof, their English ally, executed. **1077,** revolt of *Robert*, William's eldest son. **1079,** Robert defeated at *Gerberoy*. (3) GROWTH OF ROYAL POWER through the playing off the English against the Normans, and William insisting on both his English *national* and Norman *feudal* rights. He brought in a severe *Forest Law* and made the *New Forest*. **1085,** a great survey ordered, resulting in the *Domesday Book*. **1086,** the landholders at Salisbury took oaths to William even against their immediate lords. (4) CHURCH POLICY, to introduce the ideas of the great Pope Gregory VII. (Hildebrand). **1070,** Lanfranc, Abbot of Bec, made Archbishop of Canterbury, after the deposition of *Stigand*. His reforms:—Normans put into all the bishoprics; cathedrals moved to large towns; discipline reformed; the marriage of priests prohibited; the power of the Pope increased, and the Church courts divided from the lay courts. The result was the clear *separation of Church and State*; but William kept up the old traditions. **1078,** He

refused to swear fealty to Gregory VII. (5) FOREIGN POLICY became important through the close connection of England and the Continent. **1073,** *Maine* captured by William with English help. **1087,** William made war with France for the *Vexin*, and died during it (**Sept. 9**). William also revived the old English *Overlordship over Britain.* **1072,** *Malcolm Canmore*, King of Scots, submitted to him at Abernethy.

1087-1100. William II., Rufus

1087, the second son of the Conqueror succeeded, Robert being forced to put up with Normandy. (1) ENGLISH POLICY, strong government and feudal revolts. **1088,** the revolt in favour of Robert ended by the capture of Rochester through English help. **1089,** death of Lanfranc. William now became a tyrant. **1094,** *Ranulf Flambard* made *justiciar.* **1095-1096,** revolt of Robert of Mowbray in Northumberland. (2) BEGINNINGS OF NORMAN CONQUEST OF WALES AND SCOTLAND. (*a*) **1093-1097,** Southern and Eastern *Wales* conquered by Norman adventurers, who established feudal *lordships marcher*, and only left North Wales in native hands. (*b*) Malcolm of Scotland, through the influence of his English wife Margaret, sister of Edgar Ætheling, turned the Scottish kingdom from a Highland lordship to an English feudal monarchy. **1092,** Rufus annexed Cumberland. **1093,** Malcolm killed at Alnwick. (3) ECCLESIAS-

TICAL POLICY. Rufus used his feudal rights to rob the Church. **1089-1093,** Canterbury kept vacant. **1093,** Rufus, in a fit of repentance, made *Anselm*, Abbot of Bec, archbishop. **1095,** *Council of Rockingham*, where Rufus and Anselm quarrelled. **1097,** Their quarrels renewed, and Anselm left England. (4) NORMAN AND FRENCH POLICY. **1090**, war between William and Robert of Normandy ended, **1091,** by *Treaty of Caen.* **1095,** Robert joined the FIRST CRUSADE and mortgaged Normandy to William. **1098-1099,** William at war with France. **1100, Aug. 2,** death of William in the New Forest.

1100-1135. Henry I.

1100. Henry I., youngest son of William, again supplanted Robert. (1) HIS ENGLISH POLICY. **1100,** he issued a *Charter of Liberties*, and got English support. *Married Matilda*, daughter of Malcolm and Margaret, and representative of West-Saxon house. (2) DESTRUCTION OF THE FEUDAL PARTY. **1101,** Robert invaded England, but failed. **1102,** revolt of *Robert of Bellême*, Earl of Shrewsbury, the head of the English feudalists, suppressed. **1106,** battle of *Tenchebrai*, capture of Robert, and conquest of Normandy by Henry. **1106-1135,** feudal party crushed and supplanted by a new *court-nobility.* (3) FRENCH POLICY. Louis VI. of France supported Norman barons against Henry. **1111-1113,** *war of Gisors.* **1116-1120,** war against Louis and Baldwin of Flan-

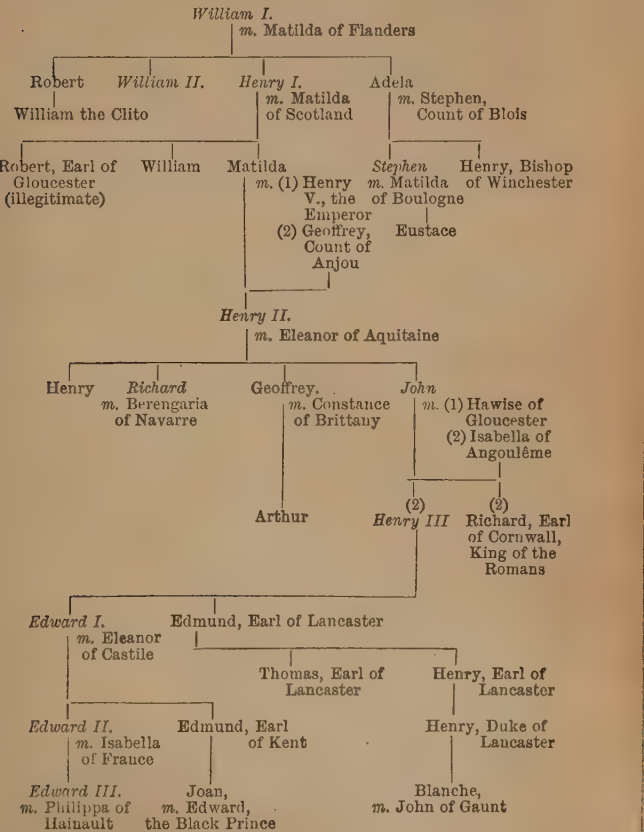
ders as supporters of *William Clito*, son of Robert. **1118,** battle of *Brenville*. **1127,** war renewed. Henry married his daughter Matilda (widow of the Emperor Henry V.) to Geoffrey, Count of Anjou. **1128,** the Clito killed at Alost. (4) ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM by Roger, Bishop of Salisbury, the justiciar; growth of *Exchequer* and *Curia regis*; systematic circuits of *itinerant justices* established. Prosperous reign with heavy taxes, severe forest laws, but sound justice and peace. (5) ECCLESIASTICAL POLICY. **1100,** return of Anselm, who supported Henry. **1103-1107,** contest between Anselm and Henry about *lay investitures*, leading to second exile of Anselm. **1107,** Anselm returned after a satisfactory compromise. GREAT RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT marked by the establishment of the *Cistercian* order of reformed Benedictine monks and of the *Canons regular* of the order of St. Augustine. (6) HENRY'S FAMILY. **1120,** drowning of his son William in the *White Ship*. **1121,** Henry married Adeliza of Louvain. **1126,** the barons forced to swear to the succession of Matilda. **1135, Dec. 1,** Henry's death.

1135-1154. Stephen of Blois

(1) EARLY PEACEFUL YEARS (**1135-1139**). **1135,** the unpopularity of a female and Angevin reign led to the election of **Stephen,** Henry's sister's son. **1135-1136,** he issued two charters of liberties. **1136,** invasion of England by *David of Scotland* in favour of

his niece Matilda, but he was bought off by the surrender of Carlisle. Revolts of Hugh Bigod and Baldwin of Redvers suppressed. **1137,** Stephen conquered Normandy. **1138,** the second invasion of David checked by the *Battle of the Standard* at Northallerton. (2) CIVIL WAR BETWEEN STEPHEN AND MATILDA. PERIOD OF FEUDAL ANARCHY (**1139-1154**). **1139,** Stephen quarrelled with Bishop Roger of Salisbury. This led to the collapse of the administrative system and the landing of Matilda and her brother, Earl *Robert of Gloucester*. Civil war broke out, but as neither party was strong enough to check its followers, the land was filled with castles and foreign mercenaries, and suffered terrible miseries. **1139,** Geoffrey of Anjou began to conquer Normandy. **1141,** Stephen defeated and captured at *Lincoln*, and Matilda declared *lady of the English* at Winchester, through the action of the Bishop of Winchester, Henry, Stephen's brother; but the Londoners revolted in Stephen's favour, and Robert was captured and exchanged for Stephen. War continued till the death of Robert (**1147**) and the withdrawal of Matilda to Normandy (**1148**). **1148-1152,** Stephen ruled, but with no power. **1152,** The barons refused to recognise his son Eustace as his successor. **1153,** Henry of Anjou, son of Matilda, landed and forced Stephen to accept *Treaty of Wallingford*, which gave him the succession. **1154, Oct. 25,** death of Stephen.

GENEALOGY OF THE NORMAN AND ANGEVIN KINGS UP TO EDWARD III.



1154-1216. THE ANGEVIN KINGS

PERIOD OF AMALGAMATION OF ENGLISH AND NORMAN RACES AND INSTITUTIONS BY MEANS OF A STRONG DESPOTISM

1154-1189. Henry II. of Anjou

(1) Restoration of Henry I.'s system (**1154-1163**), with the help of the surviving ministers of Henry I. The feudal party tried to prevent this, but Henry pulled down their castles and drove out their foreign mercenaries. **1155,** Hugh Bigod, the feudal leader, submitted. **1159,** Henry instituted the *Great Scutage* (a money payment in composition for military service). **1162,** *Thomas Becket,* Henry's chief minister, made archbishop and resigned the chancellorship.

(2) Quarrel of Henry and Archbishop Thomas (**1163-1170**), through Thomas's zeal for clerical privileges. **1163,** *Council of Woodstock,* and quarrel of Thomas and Henry about some tax. *Council of Westminster,* and further dispute about

criminous clerks, whom Thomas would not allow to be tried in the King's Courts. **1164. Jan.,** *Council of Clarendon*, where Henry drew up the **Constitutions of Clarendon,** insisting on the royal supremacy over the Church. Thomas rejected them. **October,** *Council of Northampton*, and final attack on Thomas. **1164-1170,** Thomas, in exile, carried on a hot controversy with Henry. **1170,** Thomas returned after a hollow reconciliation, but immediately began a new quarrel. **Dec. 29,** he was murdered at Canterbury. **1172,** Henry renounced the Constitutions, and was absolved by the Pope. **1173,** Thomas made a Saint.

(3) Period of Legislation and Reform (**1166-1189**). **1166, Assize of Clarendon,** establishing the *grand jury* of presentment and regular circuits of *itinerant justices.* **1170, Inquest of Sheriffs,** resulting in royal officers supplanting the feudal sheriffs. **1176, Assize of Northampton** a severer edition of the Clarendon Assize. **1178,** reform of the *Curia Regis*, involving the establishment of the *King's Bench* and a select *Court for Appeal.* **1181, Assize of Arms,** reviving the old English national militia. **1184, Assize of Woodstock,** a severe Forest Code. **1188,** *Saladin tithe*, the first tax on movables. (Date uncertain), the *Grand Assize*, establishing trial by jury in actions about land. All these laws built up a *centralised despotism of royal officials*, which kept good order, but put down popular life. Henry's chief helpers were his Justiciars, Robert, Earl of Leicester

(**1154-1167**), Richard of Lucy (**1154-1179**), and Ranulf Glanville (**1180-1189**).

(4) THE ANGEVIN EMPIRE (*a*) **Henry's Dominions.**—England, Normandy, and Maine from his mother; Anjou from his father; Aquitaine from his wife Eleanor (*m.* **1152**), and Brittany by his son Geoffrey's marriage (**1169**). He also won full *overlordship over Scotland* [by the Treaty of Falaise (**1174**)], *Wales*, and *Ireland*. **Norman Conquest of Ireland. 1166,** Dermot of Leinster called in the help of the Norman Marchers of Wales. **1167,** Robert Fitzstephen and Maurice Fitzgerald restored him. **1170,** Richard *Strongbow* landed and married Eva, Dermot's daughter. The Norman-Welsh conquered most of the level parts of Ireland. **1171,** Henry received in Ireland the homage of both Norman and Irish chiefs. (*b*) **His foreign alliances** were with Spain, the Empire [Germany], and Flanders, with which countries he established a traditional friendship that outlasted the Middle Ages. (*c*) **His family settlement. 1170,** Henry, his eldest son, crowned as his colleague. He also gave Aquitaine to Richard, Brittany to Geoffrey, and Ireland to John. (*d*) **His enemies** were the feudal barons, his sons, and France. **1155,** the feudalists put down. **1159,** the *War of Toulouse*. **1173,** the LAST GREAT FEUDAL REVOLT in England and Normandy helped by Louis VII. of France, William the Lion of Scotland, and the younger King Henry. **1174,** the English and the foreign mercenaries put it down. William the

Lion captured at Alnwick. **1183,** the revolt of the younger Henry helped by Philip Augustus (**1180-1223**) of France. Death of the young king. **1189,** revolt of Richard and John, aided by Philip. **July 6,** Henry, overwhelmed by disasters, died.

1189-1199. Richard I. Cœur-de-Lion

(1) The THIRD CRUSADE (**1189-1194**) made necessary by the capture of Jerusalem by Saladin (**1187**). **1189,** Richard, after a short visit to England, started with Philip Augustus for the Holy Land. **1190-1191,** they passed the winter in Sicily. **1191,** Richard conquered Cyprus, and landed at *Acre.* After rescuing Acre, he marched towards Jerusalem, but failed to reach it. **1192,** truce between Richard and Saladin, and Richard's return. On his way Richard was captured by the Emperor Henry VI. **1194,** Richard ransomed for £100,000. (2) ENGLAND DURING THE CRUSADE (**1189-1194**). **1190-1191,** *William Longchamp, Justiciar.* **1191,** John and the barons forced him from office. **1191-1193,** *Walter of Coutances,* Archbishop of Rouen, *Justiciar.* **1193,** revolt of John. (3) RICHARD'S RETURN, WARS, AND DEATH (**1194-1199**). **1194,** Richard's second visit to England. He held the *Council of Nottingham.* **1194-1199,** Richard carried on petty wars in France, building *Château Gaillard* to protect Normandy. **1199, April 6,** Richard's death at siege of Chaluz. (4) ENGLAND DURING RICHARD'S SECOND ABSENCE (**1194-**

1199). **1194-1198**, *Hubert Walter*, Archbishop of Canterbury, *Justiciar*. **1194**, *Great Iter* of Justices. **1198**, Hubert resigned in consequence of resistance to his taxes. **1198**, *Geoffrey FitzPeter*, Justiciar. The quiet rule of the Justiciars during the years of Richard's neglect the best proof of the strength of Henry II.'s system.

1199-1216. John Lackland

(1) Foreign complications, and loss of Normandy (**1199-1214**). **1199**, **John** elected in preference to his nephew Arthur of Brittany, a minor. **1200**, Philip supported *Arthur*, but Eleanor made peace. John married *Isabella* of *Angoulême*. **1202**, Philip declared John to have forfeited his French territories. **1203**, John murdered Arthur. **1204**, death of Eleanor and French conquest of Normandy and Anjou. **1206**, Poitou lost. **1214**, John failed to win back Poitou. John's nephew, the Emperor Otto IV., completely defeated at *Bouvines*. These losses cut off the barons from the Continent, and made them thoroughly English. (2) John's quarrel with Innocent III. (**1205-1213**). **1205**, disputed election to Canterbury after the death of Hubert Walter. **1206**, Pope Innocent III. rejected the nominees of king and chapter, and appointed *Stephen Langton*. **1208**, England put under an interdict, as John would not recognise Langton. **1209**, John excommunicated. **1211**, John threatened with deposi-

ion. **1213,** John submitted to Innocent, and agreed o hold his kingdom as a papal fief, and pay tribute. 3) JOHN'S QUARREL WITH THE BARONS (**1213-1216**). **1199-1213,** FitzPeter, the Justiciar, partly hecked John's tyranny. **1213,** the barons refused o follow John to Poitou. **Aug.,** they met at St. Paul's and demanded a charter like Henry I.'s. **Oct.,** death of FitzPeter. **1214,** the barons met t Bury St. Edmunds. **Oct.,** John returned from broad. **1215,** the barons marched against John; nd, **June 15,** forced him to sign MAGNA CARTA,[1] he beginning of the English Constitution. **Aug.,** nnocent III. quashed the Charter. **Sept.,** John vent to war against the barons. **1216, May,** Louis, on of Philip of France, landed to help the barons. **Oct. 19,** death of John. His reign marked the collapse of the Angevin despotism and empire, the beginnings of liberty, and the completion of English unity, by all classes joining to obtain the Charter.

[1] The chief provisions of Magna Carta were :—1. Freedom was romised to the English Church. 2. The Barons' feudal dues to he Crown were limited on condition of the Barons similarly reeving their own tenants. 3. No aids or scutages were to be aken by the King (except the three *customary aids*) without the onsent of a Great Council of Barons. 4. No man was to be imrisoned but by the judgment of his peers and the law of the land. ustice was not to be denied or sold. 5. London and the towns ere to have their liberties, and merchants freedom to trade, in mes of peace.

1216-1307. PERIOD OF THE FORMATION OF THE ENGLISH NATION AND OF THE ENGLISH CONSTITUTION.

1216-1272. Henry III. of Winchester: the Angevin despotism changed into the constitutional English Monarchy.

1. MINORITY OF HENRY (**1216-1232**). Period of the growth of the power of the Council, and the notion of a limited monarchy. (*a*) **Regency of William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke (1216-1219). 1216,** Henry, John's son, a boy, proclaimed King by Gualo, the Pope's legate. Pembroke issued a *Confirmation of Magna Carta*, which deprived the barons who adhered to Louis of their rallying point. **1217, May,** Louis defeated at *Lincoln*. **Aug.,** Hubert de Burgh's naval victory off *Dover*. Hence, **Sept.,** *Treaty of Lambeth* signed, by which Louis agreed to withdraw; and **Nov.,** a *second Confirmation of the Charter* issued, along with a *Forest Charter*, abolishing the penalties of life and limb for breaking forest laws. Pembroke thus restored the monarchy, but under

the suzerainty of the Pope. (*b*) **Justiciarship of Hubert de Burgh** (**1219-1232**), who expelled the foreign mercenaries, destroyed the reviving feudal party, and restored Henry II.'s administrative system. **1221,** Langton procured the recall of Pandulf, and ended the direct tyranny of the papal legates. Revolt of *William of Aumâle*, the feudal leader. **1224,** *Falkes de Breauté*, the chief of John's mercenaries, besieged and conquered at Bedford. **1227,** Henry declared of age to govern. **1228,** Langton died. **1232,** Peter des Roches procured the *fall of Hubert.*

2. The Personal misrule of Henry III. (**1232-1258**). Period of the preponderance of foreign influence. (*a*) **Peter des Roches, justiciar** (**1232-1234**). **1233,** the barons rose against Peter under Richard Marshall. **1234,** Richard defeated and slain in Ireland; Peter dismissed through Archbishop Edmund Rich. (*b*) **Henry governed the country himself** (**1234-1258**), his jealousy preventing the appointment of more justiciars with the position of a prime minister. (Stephen Segrave, the new justiciar, was a mere judge, the forerunner of the later chief justices). Henry was, however, too weak to rule successfully through clerks and subordinates; hence the growth of misrule, and especially the *growth of foreign influence.* **1236,** Henry married Eleanor of Provence, whose kinsmen got high posts and grants from Henry. **1238,** Simon de Montfort, a French adventurer, married the king's sister Eleanor, and was recognised as Earl of Leicester. **1242-1243,**

Henry went to Gascony, and, beaten at *Taillebourg* and *Saintes*, gave up Poitou. He took back to England his half-brothers, the Lusignans, sons of Isabella and her old lover Count Hugh. Henry also joined the popes in spoiling the English Church and people —hence the growth of a *strong baronial and ecclesiastical opposition to foreign misrule.* **1240,** Archbishop Edmund retired in despair to France and died. **1244,** the Council (now generally called Parliament) of the barons proposed to put the king's power into the hands of a committee of barons. **1248-1254,** *Simon de Montfort's strong rule of Gascony,* ending in his quarrelling with Henry, and leading the baronial opposition after his return. **1254,** knights of the shire attended Parliament. Henry accepted the kingdom of *Sicily* from the Pope for his second son *Edmund* (afterwards Earl of Lancaster), and wasted vast sums in a vain attempt to establish him there.

3. The Barons' Wars and the Establishment of Representation in the National Council (1258-1272). **1258, June,** the *Mad Parliament* (of barons) of Oxford drew up the *Provisions of Oxford* which transferred the power of the king to a *council of fifteen barons* and expelled the foreigners. **1258-1263,** *government of the* FIFTEEN, who showed regard only for the interests of the barons and delayed all reforms. **1259, Feb.,** quarrel of Leicester and Richard of Clare, Earl of Gloucester. **Oct.,** Edward, the king's son, put himself at the head of the knights of the shire, and forced the nobles to pass

the *Provisions of Westminster*. **1261,** quarrel between Henry and the barons, resulting in rival councils at St. Alban's and Windsor, to each of which knights of the shire were summoned. **Dec.,** peace made. **1262,** the Pope absolved Henry from his oath to the Provisions, and Gloucester died, his son Gilbert being an ardent follower of Earl Simon. **1263,** war between Henry and the barons. **Dec.,** a truce made, which referred the disputes to the arbitration of St. Louis, King of France (**1226-1270**). **1264, Jan.,** *Mise of Amiens* issued, in which St. Louis decided against the barons, who rejected his award and went to war. **May 14,** *Battle of Lewes.* Henry, defeated and captured, signed the *Mise of Lewes.* **June,** Parliament drew up a new constitution, putting the royal power into the hands of a *council of nine*, all English. **Aug.,** the Pope threatened excommunication, and the royalist exiles prepared an invasion. **1265, Jan.,** to resist these, LEICESTER SUMMONED HIS GREAT PARLIAMENT, in which representatives of shires and boroughs appeared. **Easter,** Gloucester and Leicester quarrelled. **May,** Edward escaped and joined Gloucester. **Aug. 4,** Leicester defeated and slain at *Evesham.* **1266,** Kenilworth captured by the royalists, who drew up hard conditions of surrender in the *Dictum de Kenilworth.* **1267,** the *Statute of Marlborough* re-enacted the Provisions of Westminster. **1266-1272,** peaceful close of Henry's reign. **1270,** Edward went on Crusade; his position was that of the inheritor of the national policy

of Leicester without its violence or opposition to monarchy. **1272, Nov. 16,** *death of Henry.*

(4) INTERNAL PROGRESS. (*a*) The *towns* became self-governing. **1215,** *London* got the right of electing its mayor. (*b*) Growth of the *Universities*—that is corporations or guilds of teachers [masters and doctors]. *Oxford* became one of the great seats of western learning. **1209-1229,** *Cambridge* organised on the model of Oxford. Growth of the *scholastic* philosophy and theology, law and medicine. (*c*) Great religious revival through the *Mendicant Friars*; **1221,** the *Dominicans*, Black, or Preaching Friars, came to England; **1224,** the *Franciscans* or Grey Friars, came to England. (*d*) Growth of *Gothic* (or pointed) architecture. (*e*) The *English language* again became a literary tongue for the upper classes.

1272-1307. Edward I. of Westminster: The period of the definition of the Constitution and National Character.

(1) LEGISLATIVE PERIOD **(1272-1290). 1272-1274,** quiet rule of *Robert Burnell* and Archbishop Grey of York during the king's absence. **1274-1292,** Burnell chancellor and Edward's chief adviser. **1275,** Edward's first general Parliament passed the *Statute of Westminster the First*, and the *old and great Customs* on wool and leather. **1278,** *Statute of Gloucester*, against feudal jurisdictions. **1279,** *Statute of Mortmain*, to stop further gifts of land to ecclesi-

astical corporations. **1283,** *Statute of Merchants.* **1285,** *Statute of Westminster the Second*, including the section "*De Donis Conditionalibus*," limiting alienation of land, and *Statute of Winchester*, reviving the assize of arms and system of watch and ward. **1290,** *Statute of Westminster the Third* (*Quia Emptores*), prohibiting subinfeudation, passed by barons alone. **1290,** *expulsion of Jews* from England.

(2) CONQUEST OF THE PRINCIPALITY OF WALES (**1277-1283**). Wales included—(*a*) *the Marches* ruled by Norman Marchers, and (*b*) the *Principality*, still ruled by native princes and much increased in power through the conquests of *Llewelyn ab Iorwerth* (**1194-1240**), and his grandson *Llewelyn ab Gruffydd* (**1246-1282**), who joined Montfort, and **1267**, got recognition as the only native *Prince of Wales.* **1272,** Llewelyn refused homage to Edward I. **1277,** *Edward's first Welsh expedition.* Llewelyn submitted and lost part of his dominions. **1282,** Llewelyn and his brother David united and excited a great Welsh rising against Edward. **Palm Sunday**, David captured Hawarden Castle. **Summer**, *Edward's second Welsh expedition*, Llewelyn slain on the Wye, and David captured in Snowdon. **1283**, execution of David at Shrewsbury. **1284,** *Statute of Wales* annexed Principality to the crown and introduced the shire system. **1301,** the king made his son Edward *Prince of Wales.*

(3) ATTEMPTED ANNEXATION OF SCOTLAND (**1286-1307**). **1286,** the death of Alexander III.

ended the peaceful period during which Scotland had prospered and almost drawn together its five original elements, viz. the Scottish and Pictish kingdoms north of Forth and Clyde, the English Earldom of Lothian, the remnant of Welsh kingdom of Cumbria or Strathclyde, and the Danish settlements in the islands and extreme north. Margaret, the Maid of Norway, Alexander's grand-daughter, succeeded. **1290,** *Treaty of Brigham* made for the marriage of Margaret and Edward, son of king. **Sept.,** death of Margaret. **1291,** Edward called in as mediator between claimants to Scottish throne, who recognised his overlordship. **1292,** Edward declared John Balliol king of Scots. **1295,** Balliol made league with France to protect himself from Edward's increasing feudal claims over Scotland. **1296, first conquest of Scotland.** Edward invaded Scotland. **March,** capture of Berwick. **April 27,** *battle of Dunbar.* Deposition of Balliol. **1297,** Scottish revolt under *William Wallace,* who won the battle of *Cambuskenneth,* near Stirling. **1298,** Edward's second invasion of Scotland. **July 22,** he defeated Wallace at *Falkirk.* John Comyn regent for King Balliol. **1298-1304, second conquest of Scotland. 1305,** Wallace renewed the revolt, but was captured and executed. **1306,** Robert Bruce murdered John Comyn at Dumfries and raised a new rising. **1307,** Edward's final march to Scotland and death at Burgh-on-Sands (**July 7**).

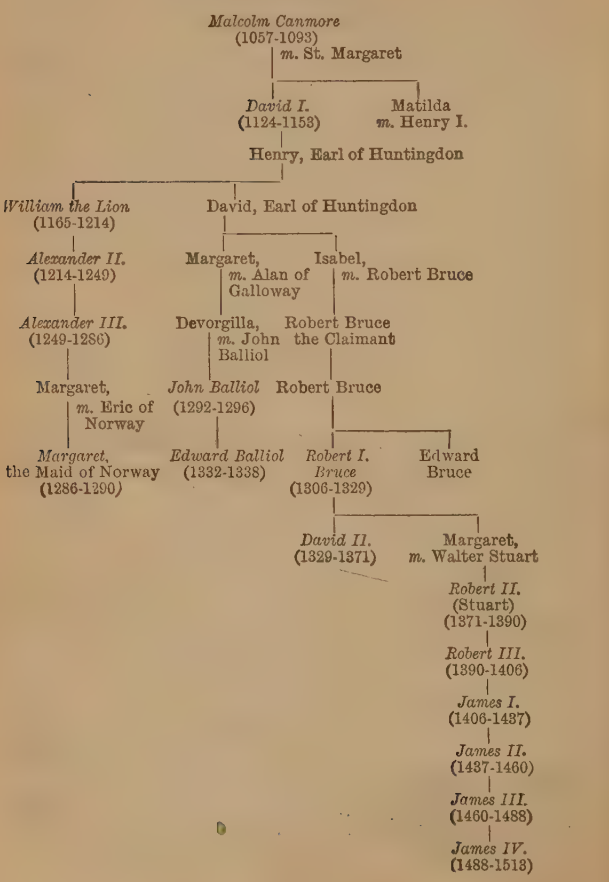
(4) Foreign Policy. **1279,** *Treaty of Amiens*

with France. **1286-1289**, Edward continually on Continent. **1293-1294**, war with France, springing from quarrels of seamen. Philip the Fair, King of France (**1285-1314**) seized Gascony. **1299**, *Peace of Chartres*, and marriage of Edward with Margaret of France. Common action of Philip and Edward against Pope Boniface VIII. **1303**, death of Boniface. Fall of the Papal Power. **1305**, the *Babylonish Captivity* of the Pope at Avignon begun.

(5) CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES UNDER EDWARD. **Definition of English Constitution (1290-1307).** Frequent Parliaments in Edward's early period attended by Commons, but Commons not yet part of necessary constitution. **1290-1295**, increasing difficulties of Edward from Scotland, France, Wales, the Church, and the barons, compelled him to throw himself on popular support—hence, **1295, model Parliament of the three estates,** including representatives of shires, towns, and superior clergy, the pattern of all later Parliaments. **1297**, headed by Earls Bohun of Hereford and Bigod of Norfolk, the barons refused to go on foreign service, and joined clergy, headed by Archbishop Winchelsea, in resisting king. **Aug.**, Edward went to Flanders. **Oct.**, the barons forced him to a fresh confirmation of the charters, with new clauses against arbitrary taxation (*Confirmatio Cartarum*). **1298**, return of Edward and new disputes. **1300**, *Articuli super Cartas*, a fresh addition to the charters.

GENEALOGY OF THE CHIEF SCOTTISH KINGS

(Scottish Kings in italics)



1307-1399. FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF CONSTITUTION AND NATION. FIRST PERIOD OF THE HUNDRED YEARS' WAR WITH FRANCE

1307-1327. Edward II. of Carnarvon

1) Influence of Piers Gaveston (1307-1312). Edward II. had, by his dependence on Piers Gaveston, a Gascon, already disgusted his father. **1307,** Edward recalled Gaveston from banishment, and provoked the strong opposition of the nobles. **1308,** Edward married Isabella of France. **May,** the barons procured the banishment of Gaveston. **1309,** Parliament presented a list of grievances to king, who accepted them and recalled Gaveston. **1310,** *Thomas, Earl of Lancaster* [son of Edmund, son of Henry III.], headed the baronial opposition, and obtained the appointment of twenty-one *Lords Ordainers*, who, **1311,** drew up the *Ordinances* to reform the realm, banished Gaveston, and kept the king's power in their own hands. **Oct.,** Gaveston again banished; but, **1312, Jan.,** he came back, and **May,** was forced

to surrender at Scarborough, and **June,** was beheaded at *Blacklow Hill*, near Warwick. **Dec.,** the king and barons formally reconciled.

(2) Loss of Scotland. **1307,** Edward turned back from the Scottish expedition. **1308 - 1313,** Robert Bruce gradually conquered Scotland, and finally besieged Stirling. **1314, June 24,** Edward's great expedition to relieve Stirling totally defeated at *Bannockburn*. **1315-1317,** Edward Bruce made king of Ireland. **1318,** Edward Bruce defeated and slain at *Dundalk*. **1314-1322,** Bruce, in alliance with Lancaster, devastated the north of England. **1322,** Bruce nearly captured Edward II. at Byland. **1323,** Edward made a long truce which practically recognised Bruce.

(3) Weak Rule of the Ordainers (**1312-1321**). **1316,** Edward quarrelled with Lancaster, and fell under the influence of the two Hugh Despensers, father and son. **1321,** private war in the Welsh Marches between the younger Despenser and his rivals for the Gloucester estates. **July,** Edward forced to banish the Despensers.

(4) Bad Rule of the Despensers (**1322-1326**). **1322, Feb.,** Edward, after a successful war, recalled the Despensers. **March,** Lancaster defeated at *Boroughbridge* and executed. Edward completely triumphant. The Parliament at York annulled the Ordinances, and declared that all weighty business must be settled in a full Parliament of the three estates. **1322-1326,** rule of the Despensers. **1324,** the Despensers quarrelled with Isabella. **1325,** Isa-

bella sent to France to negotiate, and joined by her son Edward, Duke of Aquitaine.

(5) Deposition of Edward II. (1326-1327). **1325,** Isabella formed a close connection with Roger Mortimer, and refused to return. **1326,** she betrothed her son to Philippa of Hainault, and, **Sept.,** landed at Orwell. **Sept.-Nov.,** Isabella marched through London, Oxford, and Bristol to South Wales, and, **Nov. 20,** took her husband prisoner. **1327, Jan.,** Parliament deposed Edward. **Sept. 21,** Edward murdered at Berkeley.

1327-1377. Edward III. of Windsor

(1) Minority of Edward. Rule of Isabella and Mortimer (**1327-1330**). **1328,** the "*Shameful Peace*" of Northampton recognised the independence of Scotland. **1330, March,** Edmund, Earl of Kent (brother of Edward II.) executed, but, Edward urged on by Henry of Lancaster (brother of Earl Thomas), seized Mortimer at Nottingham; Mortimer executed; and Isabella deprived of power.

(2) The Personal Rule of Edward III. (**1330-1377**).—Period of great military successes and of steady constitutional growth, but of considerable distress among the poor, and of the beginnings of an economical and social revolution.

(*a*) **Foreign Policy.** (i.) Scotland. **1329,** death of Robert Bruce. **1332,** Edward Balliol, eldest son of John Balliol, made King of Scots with English

support, and driven out within three months. **1333,** Edward, invading Scotland to help Balliol, won the battle of *Halidon Hill* and captured Berwick. The Scots strongly resisted, and, **1337,** helped by the French, established David Bruce as king. **1338,** Balliol retired to England. From this time a permanent alliance between Scotland and France was established.

(ii.) THE GREAT WAR WITH FRANCE (**1339-1375**). **1328,** Philip VI. of Valois made King of France, despite Edward's claim. **1337,** Edward renewed his claim, having quarrelled with Philip for helping the Scots, attacking English sailors, and joining the Counts of Flanders against our allies, their great clothing towns. **1338-1342, first period of the Great War.** Edward allied with James of Artevelde of Ghent, the Emperor Louis of Bavaria, and the princes of the Netherlands. **1339-1340,** Edward failed to invade northern France, but **1340, June,** won the naval *battle of Sluys.* **Sept.,** truce of Esplechin, which is continued till **1345. 1341-1345, War of the Breton Succession,** John of Montfort supported by Edward, and Charles of Blois by Philip. **1345-1347, Direct War renewed. 1346, July-Sept.,** *Edward's great invasion of France.* He landed near La Hogue, advanced through Normandy to the gates of Paris, and then retreated northward, until, driven at bay, he won, **Aug. 26,** the great **battle of Crecy,** which led to, **1347,** *capture of Calais.* **1346, Oct.,** David Bruce defeated and taken

risoner at *Neville's Cross.* **1347-1355,** a series of hort truces. **1355-1357,** the war renewed, especially n the south of France, under Edward the Black rince. **1355, Oct.-Dec.,** the Black Prince's great aid through Languedoc. **1356, July - Oct.,** the lack Prince's foray northwards to the Loire. He as pursued by King John (the son and successor of hilip), but, **Sept. 19,** won the **battle of Poitiers,** nd took John prisoner. **1357,** *Two years' truce* with rance, and David, King of Scots, released. **1360,** *reaty of Bretigny* signed, ceding much of the south of rance to Edward. **1364,** John, unable to pay his ansom, returned to England and died. **1364,** *Breton ar continued;* Charles of Blois slain at *Aurai.* **1365,** lontfort recognised as Duke of Brittany. **1366,** the lack Prince went to Spain to help Peter the Cruel f Castile against his brother Henry of Trastamara. **367, April 3,** he won the battle of *Najara* and ent home, after which Henry was restored. **1369,** *evolt of Aquitaine from the English.* **1370,** Prince dward sacked Limoges and returned sick to Eng- nd. **1371-1375,** the English lost most of their ossessions in France. **1375,** truce of Bruges.

(*b*) **Administrative and Constitutional De- elopment.** **1330-1341,** quiet administration of *ohn Stratford,* Archbishop of Canterbury. **1340,** tatute passed abolishing the royal right of *tallaging demain.* **1341,** Edward removed Stratford, who btained the right to be tried by his peers. **1341,** arliament obtained the nomination of ministers and

the examination of the accounts; but, after the dissolution, Edward revoked these laws which, **1343,** were repealed by the next Parliament. **1347,** Edward became bankrupt. **1348,** Parliament refused responsibility for the French war. **1352,** *Statute of Treasons* passed. **1362,** statute that English shall be used in the law courts; Edward renounced the right of *purveyance*. **1371,** the clerical ministers turned out by the courtiers, headed by John of Gaunt, who got the control of the government as his father fell into dotage. **1376,** the *Good Parliament* met, attacked John and the courtiers, and *impeached* Lord Latimer, Richard Lyons, and Alice Perrers; but on the death of the Black Prince, their ally, their opposition collapsed. **1377,** a new Parliament undid the work of the Good Parliament. **June 21,** death of Edward III.; general result of the reign—a gradual development of the power of Parliament without sudden or violent changes.

(*c*) **Social and Economic Revolution. 1327-1348,** period of great prosperity and growth of trade. **1354,** *Ordinance of the Staple*. **1349, May-Sept.,** the *Black Death* destroyed a third of the population of England, and brought about great scarcity of labour and consequent rise of wages. **1349-1351,** *Statutes of Labourers* that wages shall be the same as before the Black Death. **1361-1362** and **1369,** renewed visitations of the Black Death. The results were the beginning of the break-up of the old social and economic system; the development of discontent and

ompetition; and the preparations for the peasants' evolt.

(*d*) **Ecclesiastical Changes.** (i.) *Growth of national pposition to the papacy*, now (**1305-1377**) "captive" Avignon and dependent on France. **1351,** *First tatute of Provisors* passed to prevent the Pope's apointing to English benefices. **1353,** *First Statute of œmunire* against foreign (*i.e.* papal) jurisdiction in ngland. **1366,** Parliament finally renounced the bute promised by John to the Pope. (ii.) *Growth spirit of reform and of opposition to clergy within e English Church.* The friars were now decaying, d the corruption of the clergy increasing; *John ycliffe* (**1320-1384**) taught new opinions at Oxford; d an anti-clerical party grew up at Court. **1340** d **1371,** clerical ministers superseded by lay ministrs. **1371,** proposals made in Parliament to despoil e Church.

(*e*) **Edward's Family Settlement,** to establish s children as the representatives of the chief baronial milies, many of which were becoming represented ly by heiresses. 1. *Edward, Prince of Wales*, married *an of Kent*, heiress of Edmund of Kent, and was her of Richard II. 2. *Lionel, Duke of Clarence*, rried the heiress of the Irish *De Burghs*, and went Ireland, where he passed the *Statute* of Kilkenny 366) to prevent the Normans in Ireland from adopt- Irish ways. 3. Lionel's heiress, *Philippa*, mard the Earl of *March*, head of the Mortimers. 4. *hn of Gaunt* married *Blanche*, heiress of Lancaster,

though never adopting its policy of opposition. **5.** *Thomas* (afterwards Duke of Gloucester), and *Henry*, Earl of Derby (son of John of Gaunt, afterwards Henry IV.) married the co-heiresses of the *Bohuns*. From these alliances sprang the hereditary factions which ultimately developed into the Wars of the Roses.

1377-1399. Richard II. of Bordeaux

(1) RICHARD'S MINORITY (**1377-1389**). (*a*) **Preponderating influence of John of Gaunt (1377-1381).** A time of weak government, heavy taxes, and quarrels among the nobles. **1377,** the French plundered the English coasts. (*b*) **The Peasants' Revolt (1381).** The people had long been suffering from the bad rule, the oppression of the villeins by their feudal lords, and the wages disputes between the free labourers and their masters, and were in places excited by the *socialistic* preaching of Wycliffe's "poor priests." A heavy *poll-tax* brought about a crisis, hence, **June 5**, simultaneous popular risings in Kent (political), and Essex and Hertfordshire (social), and elsewhere. The rebels marched to London but, **June 15,** Richard met them. Wat Tyler, their leader, was slain, and his followers sent home with charters of pardon. **Nov.,** Parliament annulled the charters of pardon, though taking up the political cries of the rebels. Yet the rising led to the gradual decay of villenage and the withdrawal o

John of Gaunt from public affairs. (*c*) **Rise of a new Court Party: their struggle with the Lords Appellant (1381-1389).** **1383,** *Michael de la Pole* made Chancellor and, **1385,** Earl of Suffolk. **1386,** *Robert de Vere* made Duke of Ireland. **1386, Oct.,** Parliament demanded dismissal of favourites, impeached Suffolk, and set up a continual council to restrain Richard. **1387,** Suffolk released, and formed a royalist party. **1388,** Gloucester, Derby, Warwick, Arundel, and Nottingham, the *Lords Appellant*, "appealed" the courtiers of treason. **Feb.,** the *Merciless Parliament* secured their triumph.

(2) Constitutional Rule of Richard (**1389-1397**). **1389**, Richard declared himself of age to govern, but acted in moderate and conciliatory way. **1390,** the Appellants restored to the Council. **1394,** Richard's first expedition to Ireland to avert the downfall of the English power. **1396,** *Great Truce with France* for twenty-five years. Richard married Isabella, daughter of Charles VI.

(3) Richard's Despotic Rule (**1397-1399**). Richard formed a plan to revenge himself on his old enemies and bring in French despotism. **1397, Jan.,** Parliament: Haxey, for complaining of the extravagance at Court, condemned as a traitor. The Appellants' party broken up. **Sept.,** Parliament revoked the Acts of 1388. Gloucester murdered at Calais. Arundel executed, and his brother, Archbishop Arundel, banished. Derby and Nottingham (who had joined the court), made Dukes of Hereford

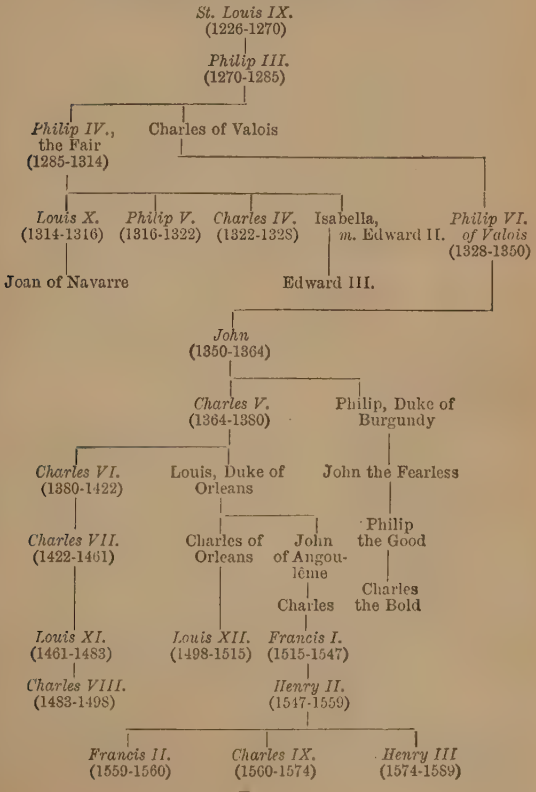
and Norfolk. **1398, Jan.**, a Parliament at Shrewsbury gave Richard a revenue for life and delegated all its powers to a permanent committee of king's friends. **Sept.**, Hereford and Norfolk banished.

(4) Ecclesiastical Changes. **1378**, the *Great Schism of the Papacy* broke out by the election of an Italian pope living at Rome (obeyed in England), and a French pope reigning at Avignon. This stimulated both the English national opposition to the papacy and the Wycliffite theological hostility to the clergy. **1378**, Wycliffe denounced transubstantiation and sent out his poor priests. **1382**, he was condemned for heresy by the *Council at Blackfriars*, but retired to Lutterworth and, **1384**, died. His followers, called *Lollards*, continued his work, though discredited by their heresy and socialistic views: the court favoured the anti-clerical party; and the bishops, headed by Arundel, advocated the constitutional cause. **1393**, the *great Statute of Præmunire* passed.

(5) The Lancastrian Revolution (**1399**). **Feb.**, death of John of Gaunt. Hereford kept out of his estates. **May**, Richard went to Ireland. **July**, Hereford, with Archbishop Arundel, landed at Ravenspur to demand the Duchy of Lancaster, but got so large a following that he soon claimed the crown. He marched southwards to Bristol. Richard landed in Wales and surrendered at Flint. **Sept.**, Richard brought to London, where Parliament assembled. **Sept. 29**, he resigned the throne. **Sept. 30**, Henry's claim acknowledged by Parliament. The Revolution

involved (*a*) a constitutional restoration after Richard's despotism; (*b*) an orthodox reaction from the anti-clerical leanings of the court.

GENEALOGY OF FRENCH KINGS, SHOWING EDWARD III.'S CLAIM TO THE FRENCH THRONE. (French Kings in italics.)



1399-1509. PERIOD OF CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT AND OF SUPPRESSION OF HERESY. SECOND PERIOD OF THE HUNDRED YEARS' WAR. THE WARS OF THE ROSES AND THE FALL OF MEDIÆVAL CONSTITUTIONALISM

1399-1413. Henry IV. The Period of the Establishment of the Lancastrian Policy against great difficulties

(1) Conspiracies and Rebellions (**1399-1408**). (*a*) **Plot to restore Richard** (**1400**), suppressed at Cirencester. Richard put to death. (*b*) **Revolt of Owen Glendower in Wales** (**1400-1416**). **1400,** Owen quarrelled with Lord Grey of Ruthin, and headed both a Welsh national revolt and a movement in favour of Richard's party. **1400-1402,** Henry led three unsuccessful expeditions into Wales. **1402,** Glendower captured Edmund Mortimer and made a treaty with him. **1403,** Owen conquered South Wales and joined the Percies. **1405,** Owen got French help. **1406,** Owen's power declined. **1408-**

1416, Owen held out in the hills until his death. (*c*) **Revolts of the Percies** (1403-1408). **1403,** *first revolt.* Northumberland, his son Henry Percy (Hotspur), and brother Worcester *rose suddenly,* got help from the Scots, and marched to join Welsh; but, **July 21,** were beaten by Henry at *Shrewsbury,* and Hotspur slain. **1405,** *second revolt* of Northumberland joined by Archbishop Scrope and Mowbray; but the rebels were scattered on *Shipton Moor,* and Scrope and Mowbray executed. **1408,** *final rising* of Northumberland, who was defeated and slain at *Bramham Moor.*

(2) Hostility of Foreign Powers to Henry. (*a*) **The Scots. 1402,** the Percies defeated the Scots at *Humbleton.* **1403,** their prisoners joined their revolt. **1405,** James (afterwards James I.) of Scotland captured on his way to France. (*b*) **The French.** The madness of Charles VI. allowed the factions of the Burgundians and Orleanists (Armagnacs) to dispute for power. Louis of Orleans, the king's brother, hotly supported Richard. Long disputes about the restoration of Queen Isabella. French troops sent to South Wales and attacked the English coasts. **1411,** Henry sent an expedition to France to help Burgundy. **1412,** the English policy changed, and Clarence (son of Henry) led an expedition to aid the Armagnacs.

(3) Extension of the Powers of Parliament. **1399, Oct.,** Parliament reversed the Acts of 1397. **1401,** Parliament, led by Sir Arnold Savage, the

Speaker, forced Henry to redress grievances before their grant of supplies. **1404, Jan.,** Henry forced to publish the names of his Council in Parliament. **Oct.,** the *Unlearned Parliament* (no lawyers) met at Coventry. **1405,** the critical year of Henry's reign, after which his troubles diminished. **1406,** Parliament appointed the Council, thus anticipating the modern Cabinet system. **1407,** the Commons won the exclusive right of making money grants.

(4) The Conflict between the Church and the Lollards. **1401,** Archbishop Arundel got the statute *de haeretico comburendo* passed, under which *Sawtre*, a Lollard priest, was burnt. **1404,** the Unlearned Parliament proposed to give the king the rents of the clergy for a year. **1410,** Parliament recommended the confiscation of the Church lands. *Badbie* executed for denying transubstantiation.

(5) The Struggle of Court Factions. The old court and constitutional parties revived and struggled for powers, especially after **1406,** when Henry became seriously ill. **1409,** Arundel, driven out of the chancellorship by Sir T. Beaufort and the Prince of Wales. **1412,** Arundel again Chancellor, the Prince attacked, and foreign policy altered. **1413, March,** Henry IV. died.

1413-1422. Henry V. Period of the Triumph of the House of Lancaster at Home and Abroad

(1) Home Policy. **1413,** a Lollard rising under Sir John Oldcastle suppressed. **1414,** Parliament

assed a new Act against the Lollards, but suppressed the *alien priories*. It also insisted that its etitions shall not be altered when being turned into tatutes, and so prepared the way for the modern ystem of *legislation by bills*. **1415,** the *Plot of Richard, Earl of Cambridge*, at Southampton defeated, nd Cambridge beheaded. **1418,** Oldcastle executed. Henry acquired great popularity by his foreign successes, and by keeping up the constitutional and rthodox policy at home.

(2) Renewal of Great French War. **1414,** Henry renewed Edward III.'s claim to France, till distracted by Burgundian and Armagnac feuds. **1414-1415,** *Henry's first French expedition.* **Aug.,** e landed in Normandy. **Sept.,** he captured Harfleur, and made a great march towards the orth, pursued by the French. **Oct. 25,** he won a ecisive victory at **Agincourt,** and returned to Engnd. **1416,** the Emperor Sigismund visited England nd formed a close alliance with Henry to *end the reat schism of the Church* (**1378-1415**). This was at st done by the deposition of the three rival popes nd the election of Martin V. by the *Council of onstance* (**1415-1418**). **1417-1419,** *Henry's second rench invasion.* He gradually conquered Normandy, nd, **1419, Jan.,** captured Rouen. **Aug.,** John, uke of Burgundy, murdered by the Dauphin harles and the Armagnacs, whereupon the whole urgundian party, the strongest in Paris and the orth of France, formed a close alliance with Henry,

which resulted in, **1420, May,** the *Treaty of Troyes*, by which Henry married Catharine of France, and was recognised as regent and heir to Charles VI. The north of France generally submitted to the Anglo-Burgundian party, but the Armagnacs carried on the war in the feudal south. **1421, March,** Clarence defeated and slain at the *battle of Beaugé.* **May,** *Henry led his third expedition* to France. **1422, Aug. 31,** he died at Vincennes. **Oct. 21,** Charles VI. died.

1422-1461. Henry VI. Period of the Loss of France and the Fall of the House of Lancaster

1422, Henry VI., the infant son of Henry and Catharine, succeeded both to England and France. Parliament arranged that the king's elder uncle, John, Duke of Bedford, should be *Regent*, and, during his absence in France, the next uncle Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, should act as *Protector* in England ; but the regal power was really put into the hands of the Council of which Gloucester was only chairman.

(1) First Period of the Reign: Bedford's Struggle to maintain Henry V.'s Position (**1422-1435**). (*a*) **France. 1422,** Bedford re-established the alliance with Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, and the Duke of Brittany, which ensured his hold on northern France. Charles VII., "the King of Bourges," ruled south of the Loire. **1423,** Bedford defeated the Armagnacs at *Crevant.* **1424,** James I.

f Scotland sent home as the ally of the English. The rmagnacs and their Scots allies defeated at *Verneuil.* loucester offended Burgundy by invading Hainault support of his wife Jacqueline of Bavaria's claims. **426,** Bedford patched up peace between them. **428,** the *Siege of Orleans* begun, to prepare for the vasion of south. This was the point of the lowest epression of Charles VII. **1429,** *Joan Darc,* the laid of Orleans, a peasant girl, revived the spirit of rench nationality. **April,** *Joan relieved Orleans,* and efeated the English in the open field at *Patay.* **uly,** she procured the coronation of Charles VII. at heims, and raised northern France. **1430,** Joan aptured at Compiègne. **1431,** Joan burnt at Rouen, nd Henry VI. crowned at Paris. **1433,** Bedford arried Jacquetta of Luxemburg and alienated Bur- ndy. **1435,** a general *congress met at Arras,* at hich the English refused the French conditions of eace, and Burgundy abandoned the English. **Sept.,** he death of Bedford destroyed the last hopes of the nglish. (*b*) **England:** THE REVIVAL OF ARISTO- RAT FACTIONS AND THE BEGINNING OF WEAK RULE. **422-1424,** disputes between Gloucester, the leader the popular party, and his uncle, Henry Beaufort, ishop of Winchester, the leader of the court party. **424-1425,** Beaufort chancellor during Gloucester's bsence in Hainault. **1425,** Gloucester returned and uarrelled with Beaufort. **1426,** Bedford recon- led them at the Parliament of Leicester. **1428,** loucester attacked Beaufort for becoming a cardinal.

1429, the coronation of Henry VI. ended Gloucester's Protectorate. **1430-1432,** Gloucester again in power as lieutenant of Henry during his absence.

(2) MIDDLE PERIOD OF THE REIGN: THE LOSS OF FRANCE AND THE GROWTH OF FACTION AND WEAK RULE (**1435-1453**). (*a*) **France. 1436,** Charles VII. captured Paris. **1439,** truce with Burgundy. **1440,** Beaufort's party released the Duke of Orleans, a prisoner since Agincourt, to promote peace with France, while Gloucester opposed all concessions. **1442,** Henry came of age, and ruling henceforth with the advice of Beaufort, pressed forwards the policy of peace. **1444,** Suffolk negotiated the *Truce of Tours.* **1445,** Henry married *Margaret of Anjou,* the niece of Charles VII. **1447,** Anjou and Maine surrendered to prolong the truce. **1449,** the French broke the truce. **1449-1450,** *Normandy* reconquered; Somerset, the governor, offering but a faint resistance. **1451,** the French conquered Guienne. **1453,** Talbot led an expedition to Guienne, now in revolt against its French rulers, but was defeated and slain at *Castillon.* All France was thus lost except Calais. (*b*) **England. 1435-1440,** Gloucester's influence gradually superseded by Beaufort. **1441,** *Eleanor Cobham,* Gloucester's wife, condemned for witchcraft. **1445,** Suffolk rose into importance after the king's marriage. **1447,** *a Parliament at Bury St. Edmunds.* Gloucester arrested, and died a few days later, probably from natural causes. Beaufort also died, leaving his nephew,

Edmund Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, and Suffolk, to carry on his policy. **1449-1450**, a great wave of feeling against Somerset and Suffolk, accused of losing Normandy. **1450, Jan.**, Suffolk arrested and impeached. **March**, he submitted to the king, was banished, and, **May**, murdered at sea. **May-June**, *Jack Cade's* rising in Kent. The rebels seized London, and only put down with great difficulty.

(3) Fall of Henry VI. Breakdown of Lancastrian Constitutionalism and Beginnings of the Wars of the Roses (**1450-1461**). *Richard Duke of York*, the representative of the eldest surviving line of Edward III. and of the great House of Mortimer, took up the leadership of the opposition left vacant by Gloucester. **1450**, *York returned from Ireland and Somerset from France.* **Nov.**, they quarrelled in Parliament, and Henry's support gave Somerset the upper hand. **1452**, York marched to London and attacked Somerset, but was outwitted, and persuaded to dismiss his troops. **1453**, *Henry went mad, and Edward Prince of Wales was born.* York renewed his attack on Somerset, who was strongly supported by the queen. **1454**, **March**, *election of York as Protector*, and imprisonment of Somerset. **1455**, **Jan.**, the king recovered. **Feb.**, Somerset released and York dismissed. York raised an army and marched on London. **May 22**, York won the first *battle of St. Alban's*, where Somerset was slain. York got possession of the government. **Nov.**, Henry again mad. York again Protector.

1456, Feb., the king recovered. **1458, March,** a reconciliation of parties at St. Paul's; but **1458-1459** a period of mutual suspicion and arming. **1459, Sept.,** Salisbury, York's chief supporter, took arms, and, **Sept. 23,** defeated and slew Lord Audley at *Blore Heath*; on which Henry marched victoriously to Ludlow, and York, Salisbury, and Warwick (Salisbury's son) escaped to Calais. **Nov.,** the *Parliament of Coventry* proscribed the Yorkists. **1460, June,** the Yorkists invaded England from Calais and took London. **July 10,** they won the *battle of Northampton*, and took Henry prisoner. Margaret escaped. **Oct.,** Parliament met. *York claimed the throne;* but, as a compromise, Henry was recognised as king for life and with York as his heir. Margaret refused to accept her son's disinheritance, and waged war in the north. **Dec. 29,** she defeated and slew York at *Wakefield*. Salisbury beheaded at Pontefract; but, **1461, Feb. 3,** Edward, Earl of March, now Duke of York, won the *battle of Mortimer's Cross*, though Margaret advanced south, and, **Feb. 17,** won second *battle of St. Alban's* and released Henry; but she failed to occupy London, and retreated northwards. **Feb. 28,** Edward arrived in London from the Welsh Marches, and, **March 1,** was recognised as king.

1461-1483 Edward IV. Period of the Restoration of Legitimist Rule and Strong Government interrupted by a Lancastrian Restoration

(1) EDWARD'S STRUGGLE TO SECURE THE THRONE

(**1461-1465**). Edward's real strength was due to the general disgust at the Lancastrian anarchy, and his policy of strong government. The great towns, and the wealthy south and east, and the warlike Welsh Marches—the possession of the Mortimers—were his chief supports. Margaret, with French and Scotch help, upheld Henry's cause in the north, where, especially in Yorkshire, the great estates of the Duchy of Lancaster, and the support of the warlike northern nobles, gave Lancaster its main strength. **1461**, Edward advanced north, and, **March 29**, won the decisive victory of *Towton*. **April**, Henry and Margaret escaped to Scotland, and **June**, *Edward crowned* at Westminster. **Nov.**, a Yorkist Parliament attainted Henry, Margaret, and the Lancastrian lords, and reversed the Acts of 1399. **1462**, Edward captured the border castles and Somerset submitted to him. **1464**, Somerset revolted against Edward. Edward won, **April 25**, *battle of Hedgeley Moor*, and **May 15**, *battle of Hexham*, and put down the revolt. **1465**, Edward made a truce with France and Scotland, and captured Henry in Ribblesdale. **1465-1470**, Henry imprisoned in the Tower.

(2) Growth of New Factions (**1464-1470**). **1464**, Edward married Elizabeth Woodville, and disgusted Warwick and the Nevilles, who were seeking a great alliance for him abroad. Queen Elizabeth's kinsmen—the Greys and Woodvilles—formed an opposition faction to the Nevilles, corresponding to the court party of the Beauforts, and

resisted Warwick's plans of a French alliance. **1467,** Warwick accused of intrigues with the Lancastrians, but acquitted. Edward formed an alliance with Charles the Bold of Burgundy (son of Duke Philip) who, **1468,** married his sister Margaret. **1469,** revolt of *Robin of Redesdale.* Clarence, Edward's brother, joined the Nevilles and supported Robin. **July 26,** *battle of Edgecote,* Edward made prisoner and reconciled to Warwick. **1470, March,** *Sir R. Welles* raised a fresh *rebellion in Lincolnshire*—suppressed at *Empingham* (Lose Coat Field). Warwick and Clarence fled to France.

(3) Lancastrian Restoration (**1470-1471**). Warwick and Clarence made an alliance with Margaret through the mediation of Louis XI. (**1461-1483**). **1470, Sept.,** Warwick landed in England, and Edward IV. fled to Holland. **Oct.,** *Henry VI. restored.* **1471, March,** Edward returned with Burgundian help. **April,** he regained London and put Henry back in the Tower. **April 14,** he defeated and slew Warwick at *Barnet.* **May 4,** Margaret and Prince Edward, who landed later in the south, defeated at *Tewkesbury.* Edward slain, and Margaret finally sent back to France. **May 5,** a *Lancastrian revolt* in Kent broke out under the *bastard of Fauconberg.* Edward suppressed it; and, **May 21,** Edward returned to London, and Henry VI. murdered in the Tower.

(4) Edward IV.'s Restored Rule (**1471-1483**). (*a*) **Foreign Policy. 1475,** Edward renewed the

alliance with Burgundy, and led an expedition to France; but Burgundy gave him little help, so he made the *Treaty of Picquigny*, by which he remained allied with France till 1482. Burgundy, left alone, was slain at Nancy (**1477**). Edward sought to strengthen his position by the marriage of his daughter Elizabeth with the Dauphin Charles; but, **1482,** Louis repudiated the bargain, and made a close alliance with Maximilian the Archduke, now Lord of the Netherlands, as the husband of Mary of Burgundy. **1483,** Edward prepared for war against France, but, **April 9**, died. (*b*) **Home Factions.** Clarence pardoned; but, **1478,** he was attainted and privately slain. Edward ruled almost entirely through his wife's kinsmen, who were bitterly opposed by the old nobles. (*c*) **Edward's strong government restored prosperity.** He favoured trade and traders. **1477,** *William Caxton* introduced printing into England. Edward got rich, held few Parliaments, levied *benevolences*, and ruled strongly but not constitutionally.

1483, April. Edward V. proclaimed

May, Richard, Duke of Gloucester, his uncle, got the Protectorship after a struggle with the queen dowager's family. **June,** Gloucester claimed the throne, and with the help of Buckingham succeeded. Edward V. and his brother the Duke of York sent to the Tower and heard no more of.

1483-1485. Richard III.

1483, June, RICHARD tried to reign as a Constitutional Yorkist King. **Oct.,** he put down Buckingham's rebellion. **Nov.,** Buckingham executed. **1484, Jan.,** Parliament abolished *benevolences.* **1485,** Henry, Earl of Richmond, the son of Margaret Beaufort (heiress of the Dukes of Somerset) and Edmund Tudor (the son of a Welsh gentleman and Catharine of France), and now the only representative of Lancaster, formed a plot with the Stanleys, Richard's chief friends; and, **Aug. 1,** landed at Milford Haven, and, **Aug. 22,** defeated and slew Richard at *Bosworth,* the Stanleys deserting Richard during the fight.

1485-1509. Henry VII. End of the Wars of the Roses, and Transition to a Strong Monarchy

(1) YORKIST PLOTS AND REBELLIONS. Henry recognised by Parliament, which attainted the Yorkist leaders. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV., and put Warwick, son of Clarence, in the Tower. The Yorkists formed a series of plots, over which Henry finally and with difficulty triumphed. (*a*) **Revolt of Lord Lovel and the Staffords (1486).** It was easily suppressed. (*b*) **Imposture of Lambert Simnel (1487),** who claimed to be the imprisoned Warwick, and was crowned in Ireland by the Yorkists, led by Kildare the Deputy; but crossing to England, his friends were defeated at *Stoke.* (*c*) **Imposture**

f Perkin Warbeck (1492-1499). **1492,** Warbeck eceived as Duke of York in Ireland and France. **493,** Warbeck invited by Margaret of York to landers. **1495,** Sir W. Stanley executed for conpiring with him. Warbeck tried to land in Kent. **496,** Warbeck, expelled from Flanders, received n Scotland, and James IV. invaded England in his vour. The Cornishmen revolted against Henry's xes, and marched to Blackheath. **1497,** Warbeck nded in Cornwall, but forced to take sanctuary Beaulieu. **1498,** Warbeck captured. **1499,** Varbeck and Warwick executed. End of the Wars the Roses. Henry accepted by the whole nation.

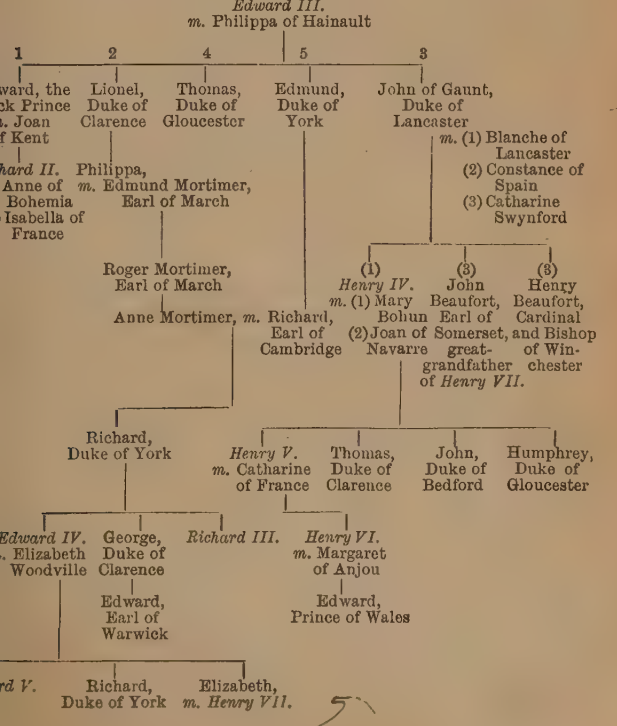
(2) FOREIGN POLICY. (*a*) **War of the Breton uccession (1488-1492).** **1488,** Death of Francis, uke of Brittany. **1490,** Henry joined Ferdinand of pain and Maximilian to defend the Duchess Anne, bepthed to Maximilian. **1491,** Charles VIII. invaded ittany, married Anne, and annexed the duchy to rance. **1492,** Henry invaded France, but was ught off by the *Treaty of Étaples.* (*b*) **Commercial olicy.** **1496,** Henry made the *Great Intercourse* with anders, which marked an epoch in the development English trade. **1506,** the treaty renewed by Philip, n of Maximilian, when driven by a storm to England. **97-1499,** Henry sent John Cabot and his son pastian on a voyage to America, discovered in **1492** Columbus. (*c*) **The Spanish Alliance (1494-09).** **1494,** Charles VIII.'s invasion of Naples led rdinand to unite with England against France.

1496, negotiations begun for the marriage of the Infanta Catharine and Arthur, Prince of Wales. **1501,** Catharine and Arthur married. **1502,** Arthur died, and Henry kept Catharine to be the wife of his second son Henry. **1503,** Elizabeth died, and Henry negotiated unsuccessfully for a second marriage. (*d*) **Ireland and Scotland.** Henry deprived Kildare of the deputyship. **1494,** Deputy Poynings passed *Poynings's Law,* making the Irish Parliament dependent on the English Council, and preparing the way for the real conquest of Ireland. **1497,** James IV. gave up Warbeck, and made a truce. **1503,** James married Margaret, Henry's daughter.

(3) HENRY'S STRONG HOME GOVERNMENT. Henry governed England like Edward IV., vigorously, but hardly constitutionally. His chief minister was Cardinal *Morton,* Archbishop of Canterbury, and his chief subordinate agents, Empson and Dudley, odious through their exactions. By economy, and some stretching of his power, Henry collected a large treasure, though he seldom summoned a parliament. Henry's chief **laws** were — **1487,** *Statute against Livery and Maintenance,* setting up a New Court (which in time became the *Star Chamber*) for the purpose of destroying the power of the nobles and their retainers to defy the law; **1489,** *Statute of Fines* to establish a title by prescription to property in land; **1495,** Statute that no one should suffer for treason for obeying the king *de facto.* The general result of this reign was that the monarchy again

became national and not partisan, the nobles were humbled, the crown exalted, and the people got peace and sound rule.

GENEALOGY OF THE DESCENDANTS OF EDWARD III., INCLUDING THE HOUSES OF YORK AND LANCASTER



1509-1603. THE STRONG MONARCHY OF THE TUDORS

PERIOD OF THE RENASCENCE AND REFORMATION: THE BEGINNINGS OF MODERN TIMES

1509-1547. Henry VIII.

(1) First Period of Henry's Reign: Period of Wolsey's Influence (**1509-1529**). (*a*) **England enters into the European Political System,** of which France and Spain, the leading nations, were fighting for the possession of divided Italy. I. Wars of the Holy League (**1511-1516**). **1511,** Henry joined the *Holy League*, formed between Pope Julius II., Ferdinand of Spain, and the Emperor Maximilian I., to drive out Louis XII. of France from Italy. **1512,** Henry sent an army to the south of France, which did nothing. **1513,** Henry defeated the French at the *battle of the Spurs*, near Terouenne. **Sept. 9,** James IV. of Scotland was defeated at *Flodden*; his widow, Margaret, then restored (till 1515) the English alliance on behalf of James V. **1514,**

Louis XII., expelled from Italy, made peace and married Henry's sister Mary. **1515,** Louis died, and his successor Francis I. (**1515-1547**) reconquered Milan. II. PERIOD OF PEACE (**1516-1519**). **1519,** Charles (King of Spain and Naples since **1516,** Lord of the Netherlands and Austria by the death of Maximilian) elected Roman Emperor. **1520,** Henry and Francis met at the *Field of the Cloth of Gold*, but Henry joined with Charles against France. III. FIRST WAR OF FRANCIS AND CHARLES (**1521-1529**). **1522,** Surrey's fruitless expedition into France. Albany turned Scotland against England. **1523,** Suffolk's unsuccessful invasion of France. Albany defeated, and Angus made a truce between Scotland and England. **1525,** Francis I. defeated and captured at *Pavia*. Charles V. became master of Italy. Henry, afraid of Charles's power, made peace with France. **1527,** Charles reconquered Italy by the *Sack of Rome* and capture of Pope Clement VII. **1529,** *Peace of Cambray.*

(*b*) **Home Government of Wolsey. 1509,** Empson and Dudley executed for treason. Henry married Catharine of Arragon. **1514,** Wolsey Archbishop of York, and, **1515,** Cardinal. Wolsey's home government was marked by stern administration of the law, and great plans for educational and ecclesiastical reform. He held few parliaments, and raised money by benevolences. **1521,** the Duke of Buckingham executed for treason. **1523,** Parliament only granted half the sum demanded by Wolsey. **1527,** Henry

applied for a divorce from Catharine. **1528,** a legatine commission issued to Wolsey and Campeggio to try the case. **1529,** Clement VII. transferred the suit to Rome. Consequent *fall of Wolsey.* **1530,** Wolsey died on his way to London to answer charges of treason.

(*c*) **The New Learning and Wolsey's Ecclesiastical Policy.** **1517,** Martin Luther began the Reformation in Saxony and Ulrich Zwingli at Zürich. Wolsey made papal legate. His ecclesiastical policy was to encourage the gradual reform of the Church from within, and the spread of the New Learning of the Renascence made popular by Dean Colet, Erasmus, and Sir T. More, while opposing the Reformation. **1521,** Henry made *Defender of the Faith* by Leo X. for writing against Luther. **1524,** Wolsey suppressed monasteries to found *Cardinal College, Oxford,* and a great school at *Ipswich.* **1525,** *William Tyndale* published his New Testament in English. This was the beginning of Lutheranism in England.

(2) SECOND PERIOD OF HENRY VIII.'S REIGN: THE BEGINNINGS OF THE REFORMATION (1529-1547). (*a*) **The Reformation Parliament, the Divorce, and the Abolition of the Papal Power (1529-1536).** **1529, Nov. 3,** a new Parliament assembled (which lasted until 1536), and passed Acts forbidding pluralities and limiting clerical exactions. **1530,** the Universities consulted as to the lawfulness of Henry's marriage. **1531,** the *Statute of Praemunire* revived,

and the clergy fined over £100,000 to buy the king's pardon, and forced to acknowledge Henry "supreme Head of the Church." This led up to the *submission of the clergy* to king and parliament, and prepared for a *series of attacks on the pope* to force him to agree to the divorce; but as Clement was quite at the mercy of Charles V., the only result was the *separation of England from the papal jurisdiction.* **1532,** More resigned the Chancellorship. *Annates,* or *First Fruits* of ecclesiastical benefices, conditionally taken away from the pope. **1533,** Francis I. deserted the English alliance and joined the pope and emperor. Cranmer made Archbishop of Canterbury and divorced Henry. Henry avowed his marriage with *Anne Boleyn. Act of Appeals* passed, forbidding all appeals to Rome. **1534,** *Act of Succession* settled the throne on the children of Queen Anne. *Annates Act* finally passed. *Act of Supremacy* passed, making Henry Head of the Church. The *Nun of Kent,* Elizabeth Barton, executed for treason. **1535,** Sir Thomas More, Bishop Fisher of Rochester, and some monks of the London Charterhouse, executed for upholding the pope. **1535-1538,** danger to England of invasion prevented by the second *war of Francis and Charles.*

(*b*) **The Reforming Period and the Suppression of the Monasteries (1536 - 1540).** **1535,** Thomas Cromwell made Henry's vicar-general in matters ecclesiastical, and inquired into the condition of the monasteries. **1536,** the *Statute of Uses*

passed. The *Lesser Monasteries* (having less than £200 a year) *suppressed* by Act of Parliament. **May 19,** Queen Anne executed for misconduct. **May 20,** Henry married *Jane Seymour.* **Oct.,** rising in Lincolnshire, and afterwards in Yorkshire, called the *Pilgrimage of Grace*, against the suppression of the monasteries and the Statute of Uses. **1537, March,** Norfolk put down the rebellion. **May,** the *Institution of a Christian Man* or *Bishops' Book* issued. **1538,** Henry licensed *Matthew's Bible*, translated by Tyndale and Coverdale, and ordered an English Bible to be provided for every church, altered ceremonies, and pulled down images. **Dec. 9,** the Marquis of Exeter executed for treason. **1539,** statute passed giving the king's *proclamations* the force of law. The *Greater Monasteries*, which had been gradually forced to surrender to Cromwell's commissioners, *abolished by Parliament.* Their lands mostly went to endow the new nobility of Henry's courtiers. During these years the Reformers, with Cromwell's support, were becoming more powerful. This led to a strong reaction against them and the passing of the *Six Articles Statute*, enforcing the doctrine of transubstantiation and other views of the old church. Cromwell made a last effort by negotiating for an alliance with the German Protestants, and the marriage of Henry (a widower since **1537**) and Anne of Cleves. **1540, Jan. 6,** Henry married Anne of Cleves. **July,** Henry's marriage annulled, and Cromwell attainted and executed.

(*c*) **The Reactionary Period (1540-1547),** during which Henry, supported by Norfolk, Bonner, and Gardiner, favoured the "old learning" against the "new learning," and checked all tendencies towards Protestantism. **1540,** Barnes and other Lutherans burnt. Henry married *Catharine Howard* (Norfolk's niece), whom (**1542**) he executed for misconduct. **1543,** none but gentlemen allowed to read the Bible, and the *Necessary Erudition for any Christian Man*, or the *King's Book*, issued as a new version of the *Bishops' Book.* **1546,** *Anne Ayscough* burnt for denying transubstantiation. *The Reforming Movement gradually revived.* **1543,** Henry married *Catharine Parr.* A committee appointed to draw up an English Liturgy. **1544,** an *English Litany* issued. **1545,** Parliament granted Henry all colleges, chantries, and guilds. **1546,** Norfolk and his son, the poet Surrey, accused of treason. **1547, Jan. 19,** Surrey beheaded. **Jan. 28,** Henry died.

(*d*) **The Renewal of the Imperial Alliance and the French and Scottish Wars (1542-1547).** **1542,** France attacked the emperor, and incited James V. to invade England. **Nov. 25,** the Scots disgracefully surrendered at *Solway Moss.* **Dec. 14,** James V. died and was succeeded by his infant daughter **Mary.** **1543,** Henry's plan to marry Edward, Prince of Wales, and Mary rejected, and the Scots renewed the French alliance. Henry joined Charles V. against Francis. **1544,** Hertford (brother of Jane Seymour) sacked Edinburgh. Henry invaded

France and took Boulogne, but was deserted by Charles, who made the *Treaty of Crêpy* with Francis. **1545,** the French failed in a great invasion on England. **1546,** the Scottish Protestants murdered Cardinal Beaton. Peace with France and Scotland.

(*e*) **Wales and Ireland.** (1) **1536,** the Principality of Wales and the Marches were united by Parliament to England, and made shire-ground, with justices, sheriffs, etc., as in England, and returning members to Parliament. (2) **1535,** revolt of the *Geraldines* suppressed. Henry began to secure the supremacy of the crown throughout Ireland. **1536,** the Irish accepted the royal supremacy, and the native chiefs were bribed with English titles and the spoils of the monasteries. **1542,** Henry assumed the title of *King of Ireland.*

1547-1553. Edward VI. Period of the Protestant Reformation, and the Misrule of the New Nobility

(1) The Protectorate of Somerset (**1547-1549**). **1547,** Hertford (now Duke of Somerset) upset Henry VIII.'s will, and became Protector to hurry on the work of Reformation. **August,** a *Royal Visitation* of the whole country destroyed the images in the churches, and enforced Protestant views by the *Book of Homilies.* Gardiner and Bonner resisted the visitors and were imprisoned. **Sept.,** Somerset invaded Scotland, and, **Sept. 10,** won the *Battle of Pinkie,* but his triumph only con-

firmed the power of the French party, who sent Queen Mary to France. **Nov.,** Parliament repealed many of Henry VIII.'s Acts, and passed severe laws against beggars. **1549, Jan.,** the *Act of Uniformity* passed, enforcing the use of the *First Prayer Book of Edward VI.* (in English), and the marriage of priests allowed. **March,** Lord Seymour, Somerset's brother, executed. **June,** *popular revolts in Devonshire* against the Prayer Book, and in *Norfolk*, under Ket, against the enclosure of commons and the greediness of the new gentry. The risings suppressed by Warwick and Russell. **Oct.,** Somerset, who had shown weakness during the rebellions, deprived of the Protectorate. **1550, May,** *Joan Bocher*, an anabaptist, burnt.

(2) The Rule of Northumberland (**1549-1553**). **1549,** Warwick (Duke of Northumberland in **1551**) now controlled king and council, and pushed forward the Reformation with the help of foreign divines. **1550,** peace made with France and Scotland. Boulogne restored to France. Bonner deprived of his bishopric. Ridley made Bishop of London. **1551,** Gardiner deprived. Hooper made Bishop of Gloucester. Somerset arrested. **1552, Jan. 22,** Somerset executed. **April,** the *Second Act of Uniformity* enforced the Second Prayer Book of Edward VI., of a much more reforming character than the First. The *Forty-two Articles of Religion*, based largely on the Lutheran confessions, introduced. The *Reformatio Legum Ecclesiasticarum*, a code of Protestant Canon Law, drawn up, but never enforced. **1553,**

March, Parliament attacked Northumberland's misrule. Edward's health declining, Northumberland persuaded him to bequeath the throne to Lady Jane Grey, the wife of Guilford Dudley, Northumberland's son. **July 6,** death of Edward.

1553-1558. Mary. The Restoration of the Unreformed Religion

(1) The Restoration of the System of Henry VIII. (**1553-1554**). **1553, July 10,** Lady Jane Grey proclaimed Queen in London. Mary fled to Norfolk and became generally recognised. **July 19,** Mary proclaimed in London. **July 20,** Northumberland arrested at Cambridge. **August 22,** Northumberland executed. **Oct.,** Parliament repealed Edward VI.'s Acts, and restored religion as it was at the death of Henry VIII. **1554, Jan.,** Sir Thomas Wyatt's unsuccessful rebellion against the Spanish marriage. **Feb.,** Lady Jane, her husband, and father beheaded. **July 25,** Mary married to Philip of Spain, son of Charles V., at Winchester.

(2) The Reconciliation with Rome (**1554**). Mary had been anxious from her accession to bring back the pope, but had been restrained by her ministers, until the pope promised not to insist on the restoration of the monasteries. **Nov. 30,** Pole, as legate, absolved Parliament and, **Dec. 6,** Convocation, and pronounced their restoration to unity with the pope. The Acts against Rome repealed,

the title of Supreme Head declared unlawful, and the laws against heresy revived.

(3) The Marian Persecution (**1555 - 1558**). **1555, Jan.,** Pole appointed a commission to try heretics. **Feb. 4,** Rogers, the translater of the Bible, burnt at Smithfield. **Feb. 9,** Bishop Hooper burnt at Gloucester. **March 30,** Bishop Ferrar of St. David's burnt at Carmarthen. **Oct. 16,** Ridley and Latimer burnt at Oxford. **1556, March 21,** Cranmer burnt at Oxford. Pole made Archbishop of Canterbury. Mary restored Westminster Abbey and some other monasteries. The persecution lasted till Mary's death, and 286 people were burnt, nearly all in the dioceses of London, Canterbury, and Norwich. Disgust at the persecution led to, **1556,** Dudley's conspiracy. **1557,** Stafford's attack on Scarborough.

(4) The Spanish Alliance and the French War (**1554-1558**). The restoration of the traditional Spanish alliance was a part of Mary's policy. **1552-1559,** war between Charles V. and Henry II. of France, who helped the German Protestants and, **1555,** forced Charles to tolerate them by the religious *Peace of Augsburg.* **1556,** Charles V. abdicated in favour of Philip. **1557,** Philip persuaded Mary to join the war, whereupon Pope Paul IV., a friend of the French, deprived Pole of the legateship on a charge of heresy. **Aug. 10,** the allies defeated the French at the battle of *St. Quentin.* **1558, Jan.,** the Duke of Guise surprised and captured *Calais.* **Nov. 17,** deaths of Mary and Pole.

1558-1603. Elizabeth. Period of the Restoration and Maintenance of Protestantism against the forces of the Counter-Reformation. The New Birth of the English Nation

(1) THE CHURCH UNDER ELIZABETH. (*a*) **The Reformation Settlement (1558-1559).** Elizabeth's policy was to restore the "middle way" of Henry VIII., but the times forced her to clothe her policy in the forms of Edward VI. **1558,** the exiles returned and urged a Reformation, like Calvin's at Geneva. **1559, Jan.,** Parliament passed (*a*) the *Act of Supremacy*, substituting for "Head of the Church" the title of "Supreme Governor"; (*b*) the *Act of Uniformity*, enforcing the Second Prayer Book of Edward VI. with some modifications. The old bishops, except one, deprived. **Sept.,** Matthew Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury.

(*b*) **Parker's Archbishopric (1559 - 1575).** Parker, like Elizabeth, supported the "middle way," but found great difficulty in enforcing uniformity, as most earnest men were either Roman Catholics or Puritans, who wished for a more complete reformation. **1559,** the *Ecclesiastical High Commission Court* first established. **1564,** Parker published his *Book of Advertisements* requiring conformity. **1566,** about thirty London clergymen were deprived for refusing to wear the surplice. Some of them formed separate congregations, thus making the beginning of *Protestant Dissent.* They became known as

Brownists, from Robert Brown, or *Independents*, because they believed each congregation was a separate church. **1571,** Parliament, led by Strickland, pressed for further reformation, and enforced subscription to the *Thirty-nine Articles* (based on Edward's Forty-two Articles). **1572,** Thomas Cartwright published his *Admonition to the Parliament*, attacking the Church settlement. **1575,** two anabaptists burnt.

(*c*) **Grindal's Archbishopric (1576-1583).** **1577,** Grindal (who favoured the moderate Puritans) refused to put down the *Prophesyings* (or clerical meetings) and was suspended by Elizabeth. **1582,** Cartwright tried to enforce his *Book of Discipline*. **1583,** Grindal died.

(*d*) **Whitgift's Archbishopric (1583-1604).** **1583,** the *Court of High Commission* reorganised to enforce conformity, and the Puritans severely treated. **1588,** the *Martin Marprelate Tracts*, attacking bishops, published. **1593,** Penry, their reputed author, executed for libel.

(*e*) **Elizabeth and the Roman Catholics.** *First Period* (**1558-1570**). **1558-1562,** the Catholics largely conformed. **1562,** their attendance at church forbidden from Rome. **1563,** Parliament required office-holders to take the oath of supremacy. *Second Period* (**1570-1588**). **1570,** Pius V. excommunicated and deposed Elizabeth. **1571,** Parliament made reconciliation with Rome treason. **1576,** Seminary priests were sent from Douai to stir up the Catholics,

who now became a political danger. **1577,** Cuthbert Mayne hanged at Launceston. **1580,** Jesuit missionaries, under Campion and Parsons, sent to England. **1581,** severe Act passed forbidding mass even in private houses. Campion executed. **1581-1588,** many priests hanged, and a constant warfare of intrigue and persecution kept up until the end of the reign; but *Third Period* (**1588-1603**) began with the declaration of war against Spain, which, by bringing the Catholics into the political opposition against Philip, lessened the danger of their union with foreign foes.

(2) ELIZABETH'S FOREIGN POLICY. (*a*) **The Counter-Reformation and Politics. 1559,** the *Treaty of Cateau Cambresis* ended the French war, but did not restore Calais. It marked the end of the period of the struggle for Italy, and the partial suspension of the wars for the balance of power through the violence of religious wars throughout Europe, in which Philip acted as the leader of the Catholics, and Elizabeth (though very unwillingly) was forced to lead the Protestants. The *Catholic Reaction*, which had begun with the foundation of the *Jesuit* order (**1540**), was now strengthened by the reorganisation of the Roman Church at the Council of Trent (**1545-1563**). England's greatest danger was from a combination of Catholic powers against her, which was prevented by their jealousies. Hence Elizabeth's policy of hesitation and mediation, which finally saved the independence of England.

(*b*) **Danger from France and Mary Queen of Scots (1559-1569).** **1559,** Mary became Queen of France by her husband, Francis II., succeeding Henry II. John Knox returned to Scotland. The Scottish Protestant nobles, called the *Lords of the Congregation*, now at war with Mary of Guise, the Regent, appealed to Elizabeth for help. **1560,** an English army joined the Lords and besieged Leith. **June,** Mary of Guise died. **July,** the *Treaty of Edinburgh* signed, providing for the French troops leaving Scotland. **Aug.,** the Scottish estates accepted Protestantism. **Dec. 5,** death of Francis II. **1561,** Mary returned to Scotland. **1562,** Civil War between Catholics and Protestants (Huguenots) in France. Elizabeth received Havre from the latter. **1563,** the French Civil War ended, and both parties united to drive the English from Havre. **1565,** Mary married her cousin *Henry, Earl of Darnley*. **1566,** Darnley and others murdered *Rizzio*, her favourite. **1567, Feb. 10,** Darnley blown up at the *Kirk o' Field*. **April,** Bothwell, acquitted of the murder, carried off Mary and married her. **June 15,** Mary defeated at *Carberry Hill*, forced to abdicate in favour of her son, *James VI.*, and imprisoned in Lochleven Castle. **1568,** Mary escaped and, **May 13,** was defeated at *Langside*, whereupon she escaped to England. *Conferences at York and London* investigated the charges against her, but came to no determination.

(*c*) **Mary in England and the conspiracies**

in her favour (1568-1587). **1569,** the *Northern Rebellion,* under the Earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland, in favour of Mary and the old faith. **1570,** Pius V. deposed Elizabeth. **1571,** Ridolfi's Catholic plot discovered. **1572,** Norfolk executed. **1584,** *Throgmorton's Plot* discovered, and the *Bond of Association* to protect Elizabeth or avenge her death drawn up. **1586,** the Babington Conspiracy to release Mary detected. **Oct.,** Mary tried. **1587, Feb. 8,** Mary executed.

(*d*) **Underhand hostility between England and Spain** (1572-1585). France, distracted by the religious wars, and controlled by Catharine de' Medici's balancing policy, ceased to be the main danger to England about **1569.** Spain henceforth opposed England in Europe, and helped the English Catholics. The plots to liberate Mary were all based on hopes of Spanish help. **1572,** revolt of Holland against Philip under William of Orange. Elizabeth, though quietly, assisted the rising. **1576,** the *Pacification of Ghent* formed by the United Netherlands against Spain. **1577,** Don John of Austria proposed to attack England and marry Mary. **1577-1580,** Drake's voyage round the world, and attacks on Spanish colonies and trade. **1579,** Philip incited a Catholic reaction in Scotland, and sent troops to Ireland. Elizabeth proposed to marry the Duke of Anjou (brother of Henry III. of France), who had been called in to help the Netherlands. **1581,** Anjou's visit to England and the marriage scheme

broken off. **1584,** the Spanish ambassador, Mendoza, expelled.

(*e*) **War between England and Spain (1585-1603). 1585,** Drake plunders Vigo and the West Indies. Elizabeth made a treaty with the Netherlands, and, **1586, Jan.,** sent Leicester to their help. **Sept.,** battle of *Zutphen* and death of Philip Sidney. **1587, April,** Drake destroyed Philip's fleet at Cadiz. **1588, May,** the **Spanish Armada** sent against England, but delayed by storms. **July 22,** the Armada left Spain. **July 29,** it entered the Channel. **Aug. 2-Aug. 10,** it was defeated in the Straits of Dover, and driven northward in flight. This saved England from invasion, secured the freedom of the Netherlands, the destruction of the ultra-Catholic party in France, and began the decline of Spain. **1589,** Henry III. murdered, and Henry IV. of Bourbon, the Protestant leader, made King of France. **1591,** Elizabeth sent troops to help Henry. **1593,** Henry turned Catholic and was generally accepted as king, but continued his war against Philip in alliance with Elizabeth. The struggle of religious factions in both countries ended in a national war against Spain, which marked the end of the most active period of Catholic reaction. **1596,** Essex captured *Cadiz* and prevented a second Armada. **1598,** *Peace of Vervins* between France and Spain. Philip died. **1598-1603,** England and Spain continued at war.

(3) ELIZABETH'S HOME POLICY was like that of her father—national and strong; but as a rule she

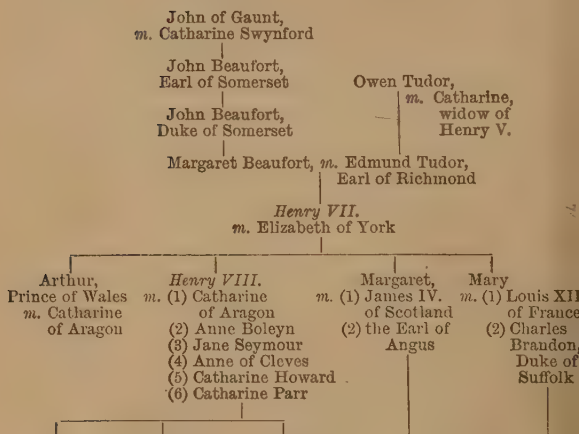
was less arbitrary, and despite her general popularity had to contend with an increasing opposition. (*a*) **Her Ministers and Court.** Her chief ministers were William Cecil (Lord Burghley **1571,** Treasurer **1572,** died **1598**), Sir Nicholas Bacon, Sir Thomas Smith, and Sir Francis Walsingham. Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, was her chief favourite till his death (**1588**). Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, became her later favourite and urged a war policy against Robert Cecil, afterwards Earl of Salisbury, Burghley's son. **1601,** Essex executed for attempting to raise a revolt. (*b*) **Her Parliaments** met but seldom, as her economy prevented much need for them. In the early part of the reign Parliament urged on her a more reforming religious policy, and pressed her to marry, but generally supported her. **1571,** Strickland, the Puritan leader, silenced by the Council. **1576,** Wentworth, another Puritan, imprisoned for his action in the house. The political opposition grew as the religious opposition declined. **1597,** Parliament attacked monopolies. **1601,** Parliament again assailed monopolies and Elizabeth withdrew them. The same Parliament passed the *First General Poor Law.*

(4) IRELAND UNDER ELIZABETH. The thorough conquest of Ireland, begun under Henry VIII., completed. **1567,** *Shan O'Neil,* chieftain of Ulster, after several rebellions was defeated and slain. **1573,** Walter Devereux, Earl of Essex, undertook to colonise Antrim but failed. **1579,** revolt of the

Munster Geraldines, headed by Gerald, Earl of Desmond, stirred up by Sanders, the pope's legate, and helped by Spanish troops. **1583,** the rebellion put down and Munster divided among English settlers. **1598,** revolt of Hugh O'Neil, Earl of Tyrone, and O'Donnell, Earl of Tyrconnel, in Ulster, and of the Sugan Earl of Desmond in Munster. **1599,** Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex (Elizabeth's favourite), failed to put down the risings. **1601,** Blount, Lord Mountjoy, suppressed them, thus finally conquering Ireland.

(5) Beginnings of Modern England. During the latter years of Elizabeth's reign England overcame the difficulties against which it had been struggling earlier and became remarkably prosperous. The independence of England in Church and State was now fully vindicated. A remarkable outburst of many-sided energy followed. It was the time of the *English Renascence* and of the *Elizabethan drama.* Englishmen now first became great sailors, engaged in foreign trade, and attempted colonisation. **1584,** Raleigh attempted to found *Virginia* but failed. **1600,** a charter was given to the *East India Company.* **1603, March 24,** death of Elizabeth.

GENEALOGY OF THE HOUSE OF TUDOR


John of Gaunt,
m. Catharine Swynford
John Beaufort,
Earl of Somerset
John Beaufort,
Duke of Somerset
Owen Tudor,
m. Catharine, widow of Henry V.
Margaret Beaufort, m. Edmund Tudor, Earl of Richmond
Henry VII.
m. Elizabeth of York
Arthur, Prince of Wales m. Catharine of Aragon
Henry VIII. m. (1) Catharine of Aragon (2) Anne Boleyn (3) Jane Seymour (4) Anne of Cleves (5) Catharine Howard (6) Catharine Parr
Margaret, m. (1) James IV. of Scotland (2) the Earl of Angus
Mary m. (1) Louis XII of France (2) Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk
(1) Mary, m. Philip II. of Spain
(2) Elizabeth
(3) Edward VI.
James V. m. Mary of Guise
Mary, Queen of Scots
James VI. of Scotland and I. of England
Frances m. Henry Grey, Duke of Suffolk
Lady Jane Grey, m. Lord Guilford Dudley

1603-1689. STUART PERIOD OF STRUGGLE BETWEEN KING AND PARLIAMENT

1603-1625. James I.

1) James's Court, Ministers, and General olicy. **1603,** peaceful accession of James VI. of cots as King of England. The *Main Plot* to drive obert Cecil from power failed and Sir Walter aleigh imprisoned. The *Bye Plot* to seize the king etected. **1612,** death of *Robert Cecil*, Earl of alisbury, and of *Henry, Prince of Wales.* **1613,** obert Carr, James's favourite, made Earl of Somerset. 613, murder of *Overbury* and,**1615,** disgrace of Carr. ise of *George Villiers*, Earl of Buckingham **1617,** uke **1623.** James attempted to carry on Elizabeth's olicy, but failed because of his misunderstanding and the English temper, and from his personal efects and the increasing dislike to strong pre-ogative. His reign marked by a new *theoretical ssertion of the royal powers* and an antagonistic *growth a parliamentary opposition*, half religious, half olitical.

(2) Ecclesiastical Policy. (*a*) **Roman Catholic. 1604,** *Gunpowder Plot* formed by disappointed Catholics to blow up king and parliament. **1605, Nov. 5,** the plot detected. Henceforth the Catholics were strictly treated until James's desire for a Spanish alliance made him conciliate them. (*b*) **Puritans. 1604,** *Hampton Court Conference* between Puritans and bishops had no result but a slight revision of the Prayer Book and the publication of the *Authorised Version* of the Bible (**1610**). Many Puritan clergy expelled. **1604-1610,** *Bancroft*, Archbishop of Canterbury, continued Whitgift's policy. **1611-1633,** Archbishop *Abbot* supported the moderate Puritans, but lost influence at Court through the rise of the Arminian party, headed by *William Laud*.

(3) Beginnings of the Parliamentary Struggle. (*a*) **First Parliament (1604-1611)** which, **1604,** urged concessions to the Puritans, quarrelled with James, and drew up an *Apology*; **1608,** received coolly James's proposed *Commercial Union with Scotland*; **1610,** attacked the *Book of Rates*, which established customs duties unauthorised by them; and, **1611,** rejecting James's proposal to abolish feudal tenures for a grant of £200,000 a year (the *Great Contract*) was dissolved. (*b*) **The Addled Parliament (1614)** threw off the leadership of the *Undertakers*, attacked the Crown, and was dissolved. (*c*) **Third Parliament (1621-1622)** *impeached* Lord Chancellor *Bacon*, attacked *monopolies* and foreign policy, and was dissolved. (*d*) **Fourth**

Parliament (**1624**) approved of the breach with Spain, but impeached Lord Treasurer *Middlesex*, and finally abolished monopolies. (*e*) **The Judges and the Royal Prerogative.** James applied to the judges, who in *Calvin's case* (**1608**) declared that Scots born after **1603** (*post nati*) were English subjects, and in *Bate's case* (**1606**) recognised the king's right to levy outport duties.

(4) Foreign Policy. James's objects were to maintain peace and base foreign relations on political not religious grounds; but he was too weak and too much afraid of war to carry out his ideas properly, so that his policy really became an unpopular effort to secure an alliance with Spain. **1604,** peace with Spain. **1611,** James proposed to marry his son to a Spanish Infanta. **1617,** negotiations opened. Raleigh, released from prison to search for gold in *Guiana*, attacked the Spaniards, failed, and returned. **1618,** Raleigh executed to please Spain. The *Thirty Years' War* (**1618-1648**), between the Catholics and Protestants in Germany, broke out with the election of Frederick, Elector Palatine (husband of James's daughter, Elizabeth), King of Bohemia. **1620,** Frederick driven out of Bohemia, and, **1622,** out of his hereditary dominions. James, who gave him no help in Bohemia, sought to restore him in the Palatinate, and vainly hoped to do so peacefully by getting Spain to join him in using pressure on the Emperor Ferdinand II. **1623,** *journey of Charles, Prince of Wales, and Buckingham, to Madrid*, led to failure of

Spanish marriage and, **1624,** breach with Spain. Troops sent to defend Palatinate. **1625, March 27,** death of James.

(5) SCOTLAND, IRELAND, AND THE COLONIES. (*a*) James's plan of a legislative union of England and **Scotland** failed through the jealousy of the English Parliament. He henceforth strove to make Scottish institutions like English, and especially to assimilate the two Churches. **1610,** bishops restored in the Scottish Church. **1618,** the *Five Articles of Perth* introduced English ceremonies and holidays. (*b*) **Ireland. 1610,** *Ulster*, forfeited to the Crown after the O'Neil rebellion, colonised by English and Scotch settlers. (*c*) The English *American Colonies* begun by the plantation of *Virginia* (**1607**), and the foundation of *New England* by Puritan refugees (**1620**). Struggle between the English and Dutch traders in the East Indies. **1623,** the *Amboyna Massacre.*

1625-1649. Charles I.

(1) CHARLES'S EARLY STRUGGLES: PERIOD OF BUCKINGHAM'S INFLUENCE (**1625 - 1629**). (*a*) **Foreign. 1625,** *war with Spain.* Fruitless expedition of *Wimbledon* to Cadiz. Alliance with France. Charles married *Henrietta Maria*, sister of Louis XIII. (**1610-1643**), and helped Louis to put down the Huguenot revolt at La Rochelle. **1626,** Charles protected the Huguenots and expelled his queen's French attendants. Hence *war with France.* **1627,**

Buckingham's expedition to *Rhé* failed. (*b*) **Parliamentary.** The wars made Charles dependent on his parliaments. **1625,** his *First Parliament* gave him no help from its distrust of Buckingham. **1626,** his *Second Parliament* impeached Buckingham and was dissolved. Charles exacted a forced loan, and, **1627,** imprisoned *Darnell* and four other gentlemen who refused to pay, the judges deciding that the king's special command was a lawful ground of imprisonment (*Darnell's case*). **1628,** his *Third Parliament* postponed supply to redress of grievances and, **May 28,** presented to Charles the **Petition of Right** against the forced loans, arbitrary imprisonment, illegal billeting of soldiers, and commissions of martial law. **June 7,** Charles accepted it, and got five subsidies. **Aug. 23,** Buckingham murdered at Portsmouth by Felton. **1629, Jan. 20,** Parliament's *Second Session* begun. Charles attacked for levying *tonnage and poundage*, and for the innovations in religion and the promotion of *Arminians*. **March 2,** tumult in the House and, **March 10,** dissolution. *Sir John Eliot* imprisoned and, **1632,** died in the Tower.

(2) CHARLES'S ARBITRARY RULE (**1629-1640**). (*a*) **Ecclesiastical.** **1633,** Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury. He held visitations to root out all traces of Puritanism and enforce discipline and more ritual. (*b*) **Foreign.** Charles, despite his poverty, constantly interfered in the Thirty Years' War, especially hoping to restore his nephew to the Palatinate, but without

force his efforts were fruitless, and the Protestants in Germany, upheld for a time by *Christian of Denmark* and *Gustavus Adolphus* of Sweden, were only saved by *France*, the war ending in **1648** by the *Treaties of Westphalia*. (*c*) **Internal.** Charles ruled eleven years without a parliament, raising money unconstitutionally (e.g. *ship-money*) and reviving obsolete crown rights. **1637,** the judges in *Hampden's case* declared ship-money legal. (*d*) **Ireland. 1632,** Wentworth made Lord-Deputy. He restored order in Ireland and increased its prosperity, making himself quite absolute and raising a large army. (*e*) **Scotland. 1637,** a *Prayer Book* violently brought in and generally resisted. **1638,** the *National Covenant* drawn up, and the Glasgow General Assembly *abolished Episcopacy*. **1639,** the *First Bishops' War* between Charles and the Scots, ended by the *Treaty of Berwick* (**June 18**). **1640,** the *Second Bishops' War*. **Aug. 28,** the Scots defeated the army of Charles at *Newburn*. *Pacification of Ripon* signed, followed, **1641,** by a permanent treaty which left Scotland in the hands of the Presbyterians.

(3) The renewed Parliamentary Struggle: Beginnings of the Long Parliament (**1640-1642**). The Scots' resistance brought Charles's difficulties to a head. **1640, Jan.,** Wentworth made Earl of Strafford. He advised summoning Parliament. **April 13-May 3,** the *Short Parliament*, led by Pym, refused supply until grievances were redressed, and was dissolved. **Sept.,** a *Great Council* at York recom-

mended another Parliament. **1640, Nov. 3-1641, Sept. 9,** first session of the **Long Parliament,** which (*a*) *attacked the king's ministers* by the impeachment of Strafford and Laud. **1641, April,** Strafford's impeachment changed into an attainder. **May 12,** Strafford executed; (*b*) *broke down the system of arbitrary government* by the abolition of the Star Chamber and High Commission, the Council of the North, and other arbitrary courts, by reversing the unconstitutional judicial decisions and by releasing the victims of Charles's policy; (*c*) *provided for the security of the Constitution* by the *Triennial Act* (that parliaments should be held at least every three years), and an Act that the existing Parliament should not be dissolved without its consent; (*d*) *threatened the Church system of Laud* by denouncing "innovations in religion" and demolishing altars and images—but, **1641, May,** the *Root and Branch Bill* for the abolition of Episcopacy, brought in by Pym and Hampden, first divided the Commons into two parties, of which the *moderate Church party*, led by Hyde and Falkland, gradually became a *constitutional Royalist party.* **Aug.,** Charles went to Scotland, but, **Oct.,** the *Incident*, a plan to arrest Argyll and Hamilton, the Presbyterian leaders, failed, and made Charles more dependent on them than ever. The *Irish Rebellion* against the English ascendency broke out and was attended with great excesses. **Nov. 22,** Parliament passed the **Grand Remonstrance** against Charles's rule by a majority of

eleven, Hyde and Falkland opposing it. **1642, Jan. 2,** Charles gave office to Falkland. **Jan. 3,** he impeached Lord Kimbolton, Pym, Hampden, Haslerig, Strode, and Holles for treasonable dealings with the Scots. **Jan. 4,** Charles attempted the **Arrest of the Five Members**, who took refuge in the city. **Jan. 10,** Charles left London, **Feb.,** accepted *Bill excluding bishops from Parliament*, but, **March,** rejected the *Militia Bill* (giving the power of the sword to Parliament), and, **June,** the *Nineteen Propositions* at York.

(4) The Great Rebellion and the Fall of Charles (**1642-1649**). (*a*) **The First Civil War (1642-1645).** **1642, Aug. 22,** Charles set up his standard at Nottingham. **Sept.,** removed to Shrewsbury. The north and west supported him, and the south and south-east the Parliament. Charles advanced towards London. *Essex*, the parliamentary general, blocked the way. **Oct. 23,** *battle of Edgehill* indecisive, but allowed Charles to continue his march towards London. **Nov. 13,** his advance checked at *Brentford*. Charles retired to Oxford, henceforth his capital. **1643,** royalist successes—(1) *campaign between London and Oxford*. **June 18,** fight at *Chalgrove Field*, resulting in death of Hampden; but (2) *northern campaign*. **June 30,** battle of *Adwalton Moor* and royalist conquest of all Yorkshire, except Hull, which was besieged; (3) *western campaign* and *battles of Stratton, Lansdown* (**July 5**), and *Roundway Down* (**July 13**), and royalist conquest

of the west. **July 27,** surrender of Bristol to the king, who, **Aug.,** besieged *Gloucester*; but, **Sept. 3,** *Essex relieved Gloucester.* **Sept. 20,** indecisive *battle of Newbury* secured Essex's retreat. *Falkland* slain. (4) **Oct. 11,** siege of Hull raised; Cromwell victorious the same day at *Winceby*, and added Lincolnshire to the *Eastern Association.* King and parliament now turned for help outside England. Parliament made with the Scots *the Solemn League and Covenant*, and got help from them. The English army in Ireland (after the *Cessation*, **Sept. 1643**, had ended for a time the Irish war) recalled to help Charles. **1644, Jan.,** the Irish army destroyed at *Nantwich.* The Scots joined Fairfax in the north, hence, **July 2,** their decisive victory at *Marston Moor* and the *parliamentary conquest of the north* — but (i.) in *Scotland*, **Aug.,** *Montrose* raised the Highlands for Charles; and (ii.) in the *South*, **June 29,** Waller defeated at *Cropredy Bridge*, and, **Sept.,** Essex's army broken up in *Cornwall.* Cromwell marched south and, **Oct. 27,** *second battle of Newbury* (indecisive). **1645, Jan.-Feb.,** negotiations for peace at *Uxbridge* proved abortive. Laud executed. **April 3,** the *Self-denying Ordinance* deprived members of both Houses of their commands, except Cromwell. The *New Model* established, and *Sir T. Fairfax* made the parliamentary general, and, **June 14,** Charles totally beaten by the New Model at *Naseby.* **Sept. 13,** Montrose utterly defeated at *Philiphaugh.* **1646, March,** the king's last army capitulated in the west. **May,** Charles surrendered to the

Scots. (*b*) **Establishment of Parliamentary Rule and Presbyterianism: Rise of the Independents (1643-1647).** England was now governed by ordinances of the Lords and Commons, and since **1643** the *Westminster Assembly of Divines* had drawn up Calvinistic confessions of faith and established Presbyterianism; but the Independents and other *Sectaries* were strong in the army, which now resisted the proposal of Parliament to disband it without its pay. **1647, Jan. 30,** Charles surrendered by the Scots to the English Parliament. *Contest between Army and Parliament.* **June,** Charles seized by the army, which marched to London, forced the Presbyterian leaders into exile, and negotiated with Charles, who played false with them, attempted to escape, and was imprisoned at Carisbrooke. (*c*) **The Second Civil War and Fall of Presbyterianism (1648-1649).** **1648,** royalist risings in Wales and Kent, and Scottish invasion of the north to support Charles and Presbyterianism against the army. **Aug. 17,** Cromwell defeated the Scots at *Preston.* **Aug. 28,** Fairfax captured *Colchester.* Parliament meanwhile negotiated the *Treaty of Newport* with the king; but, **Dec. 1,** the army seized Charles, and, **Dec. 6,** *Pride's Purge* excluded the Presbyterian majority who had voted for reconciliation with him. The *Rump* of Independents now appointed a *High Court of Justice* to try the king. **1649, Jan. 30,** *Charles beheaded.*

1649-1660. The Commonwealth

(1) THE RULE OF THE RUMP (**1649-1653**). (*a*) **Establishment of a Republic** (**1649**). The Monarchy and the House of Lords abolished, the *Levellers* suppressed, and religious *Toleration* secured (except to "Papists and Prelatists"); but the Rump refused to dissolve, as was provided by the *Agreement of the People*; a projected constitution drawn up by the officers; so that practically England was ruled by a *republican aristocracy*. (*b*) **Conquest of Ireland and Scotland** (**1649-1652**). (i.) **1649, Aug.,** Cromwell landed in IRELAND. **Sept.,** stormed *Drogheda* and, **Dec.,** *Wexford*. **1652,** conquest of Ireland completed, and Strafford's policy of *English ascendency* restored. (ii.) **1649,** SCOTLAND made Charles II. king. **1650,** Montrose failed to excite a rising, and was executed. **June,** Charles, having taken the Covenant, landed in Scotland. **July,** Cromwell invaded Scotland, and, **Sept. 3,** won the *battle of Dunbar*, which resulted in the *conquest of southern Scotland*. **1651, Aug.,** Charles II. and the Scots marched into England. **Sept. 3,** Cromwell defeated them at *Worcester*, the king escaping with difficulty to France. (*c*) **Foreign troubles.** General hostility to the English republic abroad, especially in Holland. **1651,** the Rump passed the *Navigation Act* to destroy the Dutch carrying trade. **1652,** *naval war between England and the United Provinces*. Hardly-won victories

of *Blake* at sea. (*d*) **Fall of the Oligarchy (1653).** Cromwell and the army declared against the continuance of the rule of the Rump. **1653, April 20,** Cromwell turned out the Parliament.

(2) THE PROTECTORATE OF THE CROMWELLS (1653-1659). (*a*) **The Limited Protectorate of Oliver (1653-1657).** **1653, July,** the *Barebones' Parliament of Nominees* attempted a radical revolution but failed. **Dec. 12,** they resigned their power to Cromwell. **Dec. 16,** the officers of the army drew up the **Instrument of Government,** a paper constitution which made *Cromwell Protector*, controlled strictly by a Council of State and a (reformed) House of Commons, and with the parliamentary union of Scotland and Ireland with England. **1654, Sept.-1655, Jan.,** Cromwell's *First Parliament* attacked his system, was purged, and finally dissolved. **1655, March,** Penruddock's royalist rising at Shrewsbury put down. **Aug.,** Cromwell set up eleven major-generals and ruled by martial law. **1656, Sept.-1657, June,** Cromwell's *Second Parliament.* (*b*) **The Cromwellian Monarchy (1657-1659).** **1657, May,** the **Humble Petition and Advice,** another paper constitution, drawn up by Parliament, which made Oliver Protector (he refused the title of king), with nearly the powers of the old kings, and set up a new *House of Lords* of life peers. **1658, Jan.,** Parliament met, attacked the new system, and, **Feb.,** was dissolved. **Sept. 3,** death of Oliver. (*c*) **Oliver's Foreign Policy (1653-1658).** **1653,** Oliver made

peace with Holland, and planned a Protestant league to revive Elizabeth's policy. **1655,** Penn and Venables took *Jamaica* from Spain. **Oct.,** *alliance with France* against Spain. Cromwell protected the *Vaudois.* **1657,** active alliance with France. **1658,** *battle of the Dunes* won by English and French. *Dunkirk* captured from Spain and given to the English. Brilliant success of Cromwell's policy in restoring the faded glory of England, but it helped to forward the undue preponderance of France under Louis XIV. (**1643-1715**). (*d*) **Richard Cromwell's Protectorate** (**1658-1659**). **1659, Jan.,** Parliament met, and, attacking the army, **April,** was dissolved. **May,** the army dismissed Richard.

(3) THE RUMP RESTORED (**1659-1660**), but at once quarrelled with the army. **Aug.,** Sir George Booth's royalist rising in Cheshire put down by Lambert, the general-in-chief. **Oct.,** Lambert, dismissed from his office, turned out the Rump; but, **Dec.,** the Rump again restored. **1660, Jan.,** Monk, general of the army in Scotland, marched to England and declared for a free parliament. **March,** the Rump dissolved itself after summoning a convention. **April,** the **Convention Parliament** restored Charles, who issued the *Declaration of Breda*, and, **May 29,** entered London amidst great rejoicings. The Restoration made necessary as the only alternative to military license, but was not a renewal of Charles I.'s system, as the Acts of the Long Parliament to which the king had assented in **1640-1642** were still law.

1660-1685. Charles II.

(1) The Restoration Settlement and the Rule of Clarendon (**1660-1667**). (*a*) **The Restoration (1660-1661).** (i.) England. **1660,** the Convention, made a parliament, issued an *Indemnity* to all but regicides, abolished military tenures, and gave Charles a life-revenue, but was dissolved, being too Presbyterian, and the royalist *Long Parliament of Charles II.* (**1661-1679**) restored the *Church system of Laud* after, **1661, April,** the failure of the *Savoy Conference* between bishops and Puritans. **1662, May,** the *Act of Uniformity* restored the *Prayer Book.* **St. Bartholomew's Day,** 2000 clergy resigned their livings, and became ministers of Protestant Dissent. Cromwell's *parliamentary union* with Scotland and Ireland ignored. (ii.) Scotland. **1660,** Lauderdale Secretary for Scotland. **1661,** the *Rescissory Act* abolished all laws since 1633, and restored Episcopacy. *Argyll* executed, and the Presbyterians persecuted. (iii.) Ireland. **1661,** the *Act of Settlement* confirmed the Irish lands to the English colonists. Episcopacy restored. (*b*) **Clarendon's Church-and-King Rule (1660-1667).** **1661,** Hyde made Earl of Clarendon. The *Corporation Act.* **1664,** the *First Conventicle Act.* **1665,** the *Five Mile Act.* These laws, the so-called *Clarendon Code,* shut out dissenters from office and made their worship unlawful. The *Great Plague.* **1666,** the *Great Fire of London.*

Formation of an opposition *Country party.* (*c*) **Clarendon's Foreign Policy and Fall (1660-1667).** **1662,** Charles married *Catharine of Braganza,* and declared for France against Spain, continuing thus the foreign policy of Cromwell, but in a different spirit. Dunkirk sold to France. **1665-1667,** *second naval war with the Dutch* caused by the influence of the merchants and disputes about the *Gold Coast.* **1665,** James, Duke of York, won a battle off *Lowestoft.* **1666,** the Dutch fought a well-contested battle against Monk and Rupert in the Downs, and were afterwards defeated off the *North Foreland.* **1667, June,** the Dutch destroyed the English ships in the Medway. **July,** peace of *Breda* made. **Nov.,** Clarendon impeached and banished.

(2) The Cabal Ministry (**1667-1673**) of Clifford, Arlington, Buckingham, Ashley (afterwards Lord Shaftesbury), and Lauderdale reversed Clarendon's policy for *alliance against France abroad and toleration at home.* (*a*) **1668, Jan.,** Sir William Temple made the *Triple Alliance* of England, Holland, and Sweden to stop the *War of Devolution* between France and Spain, and forced Louis XIV. to make the *Treaty of Aachen* (Aix-la-Chapelle). But the Cabal was greedy and corrupt, and abandoned its old policy to win Charles's favour. **1670, May,** the *Secret Treaty of Dover* concluded, making Charles a pensioner of France. **1672,** England joined France in *war against Holland,* and a drawn battle fought in *Southwold Bay.* (*b*) **1668,** Toleration plan failed.

1670, *Second Conventicle Act.* **1672, Jan.,** the Government became bankrupt. **March,** the king issued a *Declaration of Indulgence* suspending the laws against dissenters. **1673,** Parliament passed the *Test Act* (that all holders of office should take the Communion in church), and drove the Cabal from power.

(3) DANBY'S MINISTRY (**1673-1679**). **1673,** Sir Thomas Osborne, Earl of Danby, made Treasurer. He restored Clarendon's Church-and-King policy at home, but upheld the policy of the Triple Alliance abroad. **1674,** peace made with Holland. **1675,** Charles renewed his secret dependence on Louis, despite Danby. **1677,** Danby married the Princess Mary of York to William III. of Orange, the grandson of Charles I., who, since 1672, led the European opposition to Louis XIV. **1678,** an army got ready against France, and Louis forced to make the *Treaty of Nimeguen.* Disgusted at Charles's double policy, Louis revealed to the country party his secret dealings with France, hoping thus to stir up strife in England and neutralise her European influence.

(4) THE POPISH PLOT (**1678-1681**) AND THE TORY REACTION (**1681-1685**). **1678,** the informer Titus Oates declared that a *Popish Plot* had been formed to murder Charles and make England Catholic. A general panic ensued, which was fomented by other informers. **Nov.,** Act passed preventing Papists sitting in Parliament. *Danby impeached* for his complicity in Charles's intrigues with France. **1679, Jan.,** Parliament dissolved to save Danby.

March - May, *Charles's Third Parliament* renewed Danby's impeachment, and passed the **Habeas Corpus Act** (to secure the liberty of the subject). The *Exclusion Bill* (cutting off the Papist Duke of York from the throne) got through the Commons, and, at Sir W. Temple's suggestion, a *New Council* established (in which the leaders of the opposition had seats) to prevent the influence of *Cabinets* or Cabals. **Oct.,** a new Parliament elected, but not allowed to sit; hence petitions were sent to Charles asking him to assemble it, and counter-petitions declaring abhorrence of the petitioners' attempt to interfere with the king's prerogative of summoning Parliament. The two parties of Petitioners and Abhorrers also called *Whigs* and *Tories.* Covenanting revolt in Scotland suppressed by the battle of *Bothwell Bridge.* **1680, Dec.,** Lord *Stafford* executed for complicity in the supposed Popish Plot. **1680, Oct.-1681, Jan.,** *Charles's Fourth Parliament.* The *Exclusion Bill* passed by the Commons but rejected by the Lords. **1681, March,** *Charles's Fifth Parliament* at Oxford met amidst threats of civil war, and was at once dissolved. Reaction against the Whigs. The Tories returned to power, and Charles regained his popularity. **1682,** flight of Shaftesbury and other Whigs to Holland. **1683,** the Charters of the Whig towns taken away through writs of *quo warranto.* The *Rye House Plot* of the extreme Whigs detected. Lord Russell and Algernon Sidney executed. **1685, Feb.,** death of Charles II.

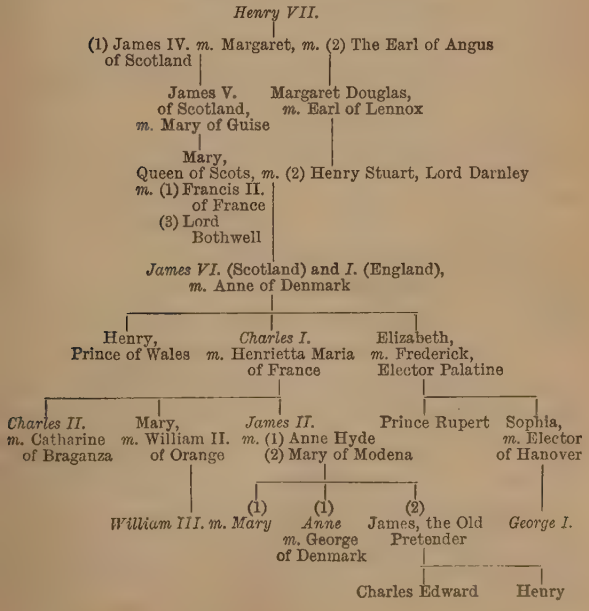
1685-1689. James II.

(1) The Tory Reaction continued (**1685**). James kept on Charles's Tory ministers and declared he would maintain the constitution in Church and State. **May,** *Tory Parliament* met, gave James a large revenue for life, and released Danby. *Unsuccessful Whig risings* under *Argyll* in Scotland and *Monmouth* in the west of England. **July 6,** *battle of Sedgemoor.* Chief-Justice Jefferies carried out the *Bloody Assize.* James at the height of his power.

(2) The projected Catholic Restoration (**1685-1688**). James dismissed Parliament for refusing to repeal the Test Act, and turned Halifax out of office. **1685, Dec.,** *Sunderland* became chief minister. **1686,** James got a judicial decision (*Hales's Case*) that he could, through his *dispensing* and *suspending powers,* override the laws, and appointed many Catholics to posts in Church and State, set up a new *Ecclesiastical Commission,* and collected a *Camp at Hounslow* to frighten London. **1687,** Tyrconnel made deputy of Ireland, and started an agitation to repeal the Act of Settlement. A papal nuncio received. The fellows of *Magdalen College, Oxford,* deprived for resisting a Romanist president. **1688, April,** James issued a *Declaration of Indulgence.* Archbishop Sancroft and six bishops protest. **June 10,** birth of James, Prince of Wales. **June 30,** *acquittal* of the *Seven Bishops,* and an invitation sent to William of Orange to protect the liberties of England.

Sept. 30, William III. issued a declaration that he would come to England and secure a free parliament. **Nov. 5,** William landed at Torbay. General defection from James. **Dec. 19,** William reached London. **Dec. 23,** James escaped to France. **1689, Jan. 22,** a **Convention** assembled, declared the throne vacant, drew up the **Declaration of Right** and *Act of Settlement.* **Feb. 13,** William and Mary offered and accepted the throne.

GENEALOGY OF THE STUART KINGS


Henry VII.
(1) James IV. of Scotland m. Margaret, m. (2) The Earl of Angus
James V. of Scotland, m. Mary of Guise
Margaret Douglas, m. Earl of Lennox
Mary, Queen of Scots, m. (1) Francis II. of France (3) Lord Bothwell
m. (2) Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley
James VI. (Scotland) and I. (England), m. Anne of Denmark
Henry, Prince of Wales
Charles I. m. Henrietta Maria of France
Elizabeth, m. Frederick, Elector Palatine
Charles II. m. Catharine of Braganza
Mary, m. William II. of Orange
James II. m. (1) Anne Hyde (2) Mary of Modena
Prince Rupert
Sophia, m. Elector of Hanover
William III. m. Mary
(1) Anne m. George of Denmark
(1) James, the Old Pretender
(2)
George I.
Charles Edward
Henry

1689-1760. THE RULE OF THE WHIG ARISTOCRACY: ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COMMERCIAL AND COLONIAL SUPREMACY OF ENGLAND

1689-1702. William III. and (1689-1694) William and Mary

(1) Results of the Revolution. (*a*) **England.** (i.) The establishment of the supremacy of Parliament over the Crown, which in the then state of representation and society meant the rule of the great landowners and peers, who were mostly Whigs. **1689,** the Declaration turned into the **Bill of Rights,** declaring the illegality of the suspending power and dispensing power "as exercised of late," and excluding Papists from the throne. The annual *Mutiny Act* passed (authorising an army in time of peace). (ii.) The defeat of the *High Church* or Laudian by the *Low Church* or Latitudinarian party. **1689,** the *Toleration Act*, allowing liberty of worship to Nonconformists. Schism of the *Non-jurors*, who, led by Sancroft, refused the oaths to William. (iii.)

Restoration of the power of England abroad and the establishment of her commercial supremacy. The Dutch carrying-trade gradually transferred to England. (*b*) **Scotland.** The restoration of Presbyterianism in the Church, and the abandonment of the Stuarts' attempt to govern Scotland from England. **1689,** the Highlanders under Dundee revolted against William. **July 27,** battle of *Killiecrankie.* Death of Dundee, and suppression of the revolt. **1692,** massacre of the Macdonalds of *Glencoe.* **1695,** the Scots, anxious to share English trade, started the *Darien company.* **1699,** failure of the Darien colony. The result was great ill-will between Scotland and England, involving separation or union. (*c*) **Ireland. 1689,** Tyrconnel upheld James in Ireland, and threw off the English and Protestant supremacy. **March,** James landed in Ireland. A Catholic Irish Parliament repealed the Act of Settlement. The Protestants resisted at Enniskillen and Londonderry. **July 30,** *siege of Londonderry* raised. **Aug. 2,** battle of *Newtown Butler.* **1690, July 1,** William won the *battle of the Boyne,* and conquered most of Ireland, James escaping to France. **Aug.,** *Limerick* successfully resisted him. **1691, July 12,** *battle of Aghrim.* **Aug.-Oct.,** second siege and surrender of Limerick. The *Treaty of Limerick* violated. Restoration of a severer *Protestant and English ascendency* in Ireland. The *Penal Code* against the Catholics begun.

(2) Foreign Policy. (*a*) **French War (1689-1697).** **1689,** *England joined the coalition against*

France. **1690,** the allies beaten at *Fleurus*, and at sea off *Beachy Head.* **1692, May 19,** the battle off *La Hogue* restored English maritime supremacy. Allies beaten at *Steinkirk* and, **1693,** at *Landen.* **1694,** attack on *Brest* failed. **1695,** William captured *Namur.* **1697,** the *Peace of Ryswick* ended the war, and checked the further growth of France. (*b*) **The Succession Treaties.** Charles II. of Spain was dying, and France and Austria both claimed the Spanish succession. **1698,** *First Partition Treaty* arranged between William and Louis to avoid a war by giving Spain to the electoral prince of Bavaria. **1699,** death of the Bavarian prince, and *Second Partition Treaty*, giving Spain to Charles of Austria. **1700,** but on death of Charles II. Louis recognised his grandson as *Philip V.* of Spain. **1701,** death of James II. Louis recognised his son. **1702,** England joined the *Grand Alliance* against France.

(3) Home Government. **Beginnings of the Cabinet System. 1689-1694,** William sought to govern in person through a *mixed ministry* of Whigs and Tories, but found the system would not work, and became involved in fierce struggles with Parliament. **1694,** William joined the Whigs, and accepted the *Triennial Act* (that no Parliament should last more than three years). **Dec. 28,** Death of Mary. **1695,** *Press Censorship* abolished, and Leeds (Danby) driven from public life. **1696,** *United Whig Ministry* of the *Junto*, led by Somers and Montague. This was the beginning of the system of

Cabinet government which finally made the Ministry dependent on the Commons, and took away from the Crown the real government of the country. The Whigs brought in many *financial and trading measures*, such as the permanent *National Debt*, the establishment of the *Bank of England* (**1694**), and of a *New East India Company* (**1698**), which in **1708** joined with the old company. **1698-1701,** *Tory reaction.* **1699,** the Tory Commons cut down the army, **1700,** passed the *Resumption Act* and drove out the Junto, and, **1701,** impeached them. **1700-1701,** *Tory Ministry* of Godolphin and Rochester. **1701,** it passed the *Act of Settlement,* giving the throne to the Protestant descendants of Sophia of Hanover, daughter of Elizabeth of Bohemia. A *Whig reaction* and Ministry. **1702, March 8,** death of William.

1702-1714. Anne

(1) Foreign. War of the Spanish Succession (**1702-1713**). **1702,** Anne completely controlled by Marlborough and his wife. Declared *war against France.* Marlborough carried on the work of William. **1702-1703,** Marlborough defended the Dutch frontier while Austria was threatened by France and Bavaria. **1704,** Marlborough's great *march from the Lower Rhine to the Upper Danube,* and, **Aug. 13,** decisive victory at *Blenheim.* Rooke captured *Gibraltar.* **1706, May 23,** Marlborough's victory at *Ramillies,* and conquest of the Spanish Netherlands. **June 25,**

Charles of Austria entered Madrid. **Sept. 7,** Eugene of Savoy drove the French from Italy at the battle of **Turin.** **1707,** *French victories* in the Netherlands and Germany. Spanish national rising in favour of Philip, and, **April 25,** allies defeated at *Almanza.* **1708, July 11,** Marlborough won the battle of *Oudenarde,* and reconquered the Netherlands. Stanhope captured *Minorca.* **1709, Sept. 11,** Marlborough's victory at *Malplaquet* prepared the way to invade France, but, **1710-1711,** he made no further progress. **1710,** Stanhope capitulated at *Brihuega,* and Philip V. conquered all Spain but Catalonia. **1711,** Charles became emperor. Marlborough dismissed. **1713, April 11,** the *Treaty of Utrecht* gave Spain to Philip V., compensating Charles in Italy and England with colonies. *Fall of the French supremacy.*

(2) HOME. **1702, Tory Ministry** under Marlborough and Godolphin, who, **1702-1708,** disgusted the Tories by their foreign policy. The Tories gradually resigned, and Whigs took their places. **1708,** Harley expelled from office. **1708-1710,** the Marlborough-Godolphin Ministry entirely *Whig.* **1709,** *Sacheverell* attacked the Whigs for endangering the Church, and was impeached. **Aug.,** Anne turned out the Whigs. **1710-1714, Tory Ministry of Harley (Oxford) and Saint-John (Bolingbroke).** **1711,** twelve Tory peers created to break down the Whig majority. The *Occasional Conformity Act* passed to prevent dissenters holding offices. **1712,** *Newspaper Stamp Act* passed. **1713,** peace

made as a party move. Bolingbroke intrigued to bring in the Pretender at the queen's death. **1714,** *Schism Act* passed. **July 27,** quarrel between Oxford and Bolingbroke, and dismissal of Oxford. Bolingbroke actively prepared a Stuart restoration, but, **Aug. 1,** Anne died.

(3) UNION OF ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND. **1703,** *Bill of Security* passed by the Scots Parliament to separate the two thrones. *Fletcher of Salton's* Limitations accepted. **1704,** royal assent given to Bill of Security. Threatened war between England and Scotland. **1705,** Tweeddale formed the *Flying Squadron,* a middle party, favouring an equal union. **1706,** negotiations for union begun. **1707, Act of Union** passed, establishing one parliament, but giving every security to the Scottish law and Church, and opening up English trade to Scots. **1712,** Patronage restored in the Scottish Church.

1714-1727. George I.

Completion of the work of the Revolution by the accession of George, Elector of Hanover. **1714-1761, Continued Succession of Whig Ministries,** who completely established *Cabinet Government* and *aristocratic rule,* resulting in the establishment of an *unwritten customary constitution,* which superseded the formal legal constitution.

(1) TOWNSHEND'S MINISTRY (**1714-1717**). (i.) **1715, March,** impeachment of the Tory ministers,

and break up of the Tory party through its connection with France. The *Riot Act* passed. **Sept.**, *Jacobite Revolt* in the Highlands under *Mar*. **Oct.**, rising in southern Scotland under *Kenmure*, and in Northumberland under *Forster*. **Nov. 13,** Mar defeated Argyll at *Sheriffmuir*, and the united forces of Kenmure and Forster surrender at *Preston*. **Dec. 22,** the Pretender landed, but, **1716, Feb.**, returned to France, and the rebellion ended. **1716,** the **Septennial Act** passed, extending the length of parliaments from three years to seven. (ii.) **1715,** death of Louis XIV. Regency of *Philip of Orleans* for Louis XV. **1717,** *Triple Alliance* concluded by Stanhope at Hanover between England, France, and Holland, to uphold the Treaty of Utrecht, threatened by Alberoni, minister of Philip V. Result, the *First Whig Schism* (**1717-1720**), and resignation of Walpole and Townshend.

(2) STANHOPE-SUNDERLAND MINISTRY (**1717-1720**). (i.) Its energetic **Foreign Policy. 1718,** the Spanish fleet beaten off *Cape Passaro*. Austria joined the three powers in the *Quadruple Alliance*. **1719,** fall of Alberoni, and failure of the Spanish policy. **1720,** peace with Spain. (ii.) Its **Home Policy. 1717,** Convocation silenced. **1719,** Occasional Conformity and Schism Acts repealed. *Peerage Bill* proposed to prevent new creations of peers, but defeated through Walpole. **1720,** *South Sea Bubble*, and consequent panic and distress. The Government attacked for sharing in the frauds, and

driven from power. Result—the healing of the Whig Schism.

(3) WALPOLE'S MINISTRY (**1721-1742**). **1721,** Walpole restored public credit. **1722,** Bishop Atterbury's *Jacobite plot* detected. **1726,** Walpole made the *Treaty of Hanover* with France against the alliance of Spain and Austria in the *First Treaty of Vienna* (**1725**). **1727, June 10,** death of George I.

1727-1760. George II.

(1) WALPOLE'S MINISTRY (**1721 - 1742**). (*a*) **Home Policy** was peace and conciliation, the firm establishment of the Hanoverian dynasty and the Whig connection, and the promotion of national prosperity by sound finance and careful administration, and the avoiding of all sweeping changes ("let sleeping dogs lie"). He put down all opposition by tact, parliamentary management, and bribery. **1733,** his *Excise Scheme* withdrawn. **1736,** the *Porteous riots* in Edinburgh. Gradual growth of a *second Whig Schism* and an *opposition to Walpole* by the union of (i.) the *Patriot Whigs*, gradually driven out by him from jealousy or for their intrigues, (ii.) the *Boys*, headed by William Pitt, and (iii.) the *New Tories*, organised by Bolingbroke to uphold royal power, and supported by *Frederick, Prince of Wales.* (*b*) **Foreign Policy,** to maintain the peace of Europe against the attempts of Spain to upset the Treaty of Utrecht. **1727,** war with Spain. Gibraltar besieged,

and Portobello attacked. **1729,** *Treaty of Seville.* **1731,** second *Treaty of Vienna.* **1733-1735,** *War of the Polish Succession,* which Walpole refused to join. **1738,** *definitive Peace of Vienna.* **1739,** Walpole forced into a *naval war with Spain.* **1740,** *War of the Austrian Succession* begun. Walpole refused to take active part in it. **1742,** Walpole driven from office.

(2) CARTERET'S MINISTRY (**1742-1744**), marking a reaction from Walpole, though retaining Newcastle and his brother Henry Pelham, Walpole's greatest allies. It neglected administration and intrigue, and took an active part in the Austrian Succession War, but was turned out, despite George's support, by

(3) PELHAM'S MINISTRY (**1744-1754**), which revived Walpole's policy, and ended the Whig Schism by forming a *Broad Bottom Administration,* taking in all sections. It restored Walpole's care for administration and finance, reduced the interest of the debt to 3 per cent, and put down rebellion and restored peace and prosperity, remaining in power till Henry Pelham's death.

(4) THE AUSTRIAN SUCCESSION WAR (**1740-1748**) AND THE SECOND JACOBITE REVOLT (**1745-1746**). **1740,** accession of Frederick the Great in Prussia, and death of the Emperor Charles VI. **1741,** Frederick conquered *Silesia* from Austria. France, Spain, Saxony, Sardinia, and Bavaria combined to partition the Austrian dominions, left by the *Pragmatic Sanction* to Maria Theresa. **1743,** *Treaty of Worms,* and England joined the general European

war to maintain the Pragmatic Sanction. **1743, June 27,** George won the battle of *Dettingen*, after which open *war between England and France.* **1743-1744,** Frederick fought the *Second Silesian War*, but made peace at England's request. **1745, May 11,** the allies beaten at *Fontenoy.* **1745-1747,** the French conquered the Austrian Netherlands. **1745,** Charles Edward, the *Young Pretender* (grandson of James II.), profiting by the war between France and England, landed, **July 25,** at *Moidart*, in the western Highlands. **Aug.,** the Highlanders joined him. **Sept.,** he marched to Edinburgh. **Sept. 21,** he won the battle of *Prestonpans*, and, **Nov. 8,** invaded England, and captured Carlisle. **Dec. 6,** he turned back at *Derby* and retreated to Scotland, but, **1746, Jan. 17,** held his enemies in check at *Falkirk*, and was, **April 16,** finally beaten at *Culloden*, and escaped to France. The Highlands were now disarmed and made accessible to law and order, and the hereditary jurisdictions of the chieftains abolished. The result was the political *extinction of Jacobitism.* **1747,** the French successes checked by the Dutch. **1748, Oct.,** the **Treaty of Aachen** ended the war, maintaining Maria Theresa's authority except in Silesia, and part of the Milanese.

(5) The Methodist Movement. Decay of High Church feeling after the Hanoverian accession, and of all enthusiastic forms of religion. **1729,** John Wesley formed the *Methodist Society* at Oxford. **1738,** Wesley returned from America, and began his

general movement. **1739,** the Methodists first built chapels of their own, and revived emotional religion. **1791,** death of Wesley.

(6) THE THIRD WHIG SCHISM (**1754-1757**) AND THE GREAT MINISTRY OF PITT (**1757-1761**). (*a*) **1754-1756, Newcastle Ministry,** formed after Pelham's death, failed through incompetence. (*b*) **1756-1757,** the **Duke of Devonshire,** with the help of *Pitt,* formed a ministry based on popular feeling, but without parliamentary connection, and also failed. (*c*) **1757, June, Coalition** formed between the official and the popular Whigs, resulting in the **Pitt-Newcastle Ministry** (**1757 - 1761**), which united both elements, healed the Whig Schism, and restored strong government.

(7) THE SEVEN YEARS' WAR AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF ENGLISH, COLONIAL, AND TRADING SUPREMACY (**1756 - 1763**). (*a*) **England and France in India. 1707,** break up of the Mogul Empire plunged India into confusion, and gave a chance to the European trading companies to become rulers of India. **1741-1754,** *Dupleix,* governor of Pondicherri, planned a French Indian Empire. **1751,** struggle between the English and French companies as supporters of rival claimants to the Nawabship of the *Carnatic.* Robert Clive defeated Dupleix's plans by the *defence of Arcot.* **1756,** Surajah Dowla captured the English factory of *Calcutta,* and destroyed the prisoners in the *Black Hole.* **1757, June 23,** Clive conquered Bengal at *Plassey.* **1760,**

Coote established English supremacy in the Deccan at *Wandewash.* **1761,** capture of Pondicherri, and complete extinction of the French power. (*b*) **England and France in North America.** The French set up a system of forts to connect *Louisiana* and *Canada,* and so shut in the *Thirteen English Colonies* on the Atlantic seaboard. **1754,** Washington failed to capture *Fort Duquesne.* **1755,** defeat of *Braddock.* **1756,** the last successes of *Montcalm.* **1758,** Pitt planned the conquest of Canada. **1759,** Wolfe won the battle on the *Heights of Abraham,* and captured *Quebec.* **1760,** conquest of Canada completed by Amherst making the English supreme in North America. (*c*) **The European War against England and Prussia.** **1756,** France, Austria, Russia, and Sweden formed a coalition against Frederick the Great and England. Disasters to England during the Whig Schism. French conquest of *Minorca.* **1757,** *Capitulation of Kloster Seven.* Admiral *Byng* shot. *Vigorous prosecution of the war by Pitt.* Frederick saved Prussia at *Rossbach* (**Nov. 5**) and *Leuthen* (**Dec. 5**). **1759,** battles of *Minden* (**Aug. 1**) and *Quiberon Bay* (**Sept.**) Conquest of the French ships and colonies. **1761,** Charles III. of Spain joined France by the *Family Compact,* but, **1762,** England conquered Havana and Manila. **1763, Feb. 10,** *peace of Paris,* securing India and America, and of *Hubertsburg,* by which Frederick kept Silesia. Triumphant and popular close of the Whig rule.

1760-1820. George III. The Restoration of the Royal Power and the Industrial Revolution

(1) GEORGE III.'S FIRST STRUGGLES FOR POWER (1760-1770). (*a*) **Fall of Pitt and the Whigs (1760-1761).** **1760, Oct. 25,** George III., son of Frederick of Wales, became king, and sought to carry out the principles of Bolingbroke's *Patriot King*, to choose his own ministers, and break up the Whig aristocracy which had enthralled the Crown, and could not see any difference between them and Pitt. **1761,** Pitt resigned in disgust at George refusing to attack Spain. George set up *Weak Coalition Ministries* (**1761-1770**). (*b*) **Bute Ministry (1761-1763),** though forced to fight Spain, hurried on the peace of Paris, formed the party of *King's friends*, but became so unpopular that it was forced to resign. (*c*) **George Grenville's Ministry** (**1763-1765**) formed by a section of the Whigs and the king's friends, but, **1763,** became violently hated by the *prosecution of Wilkes*; **1765,** taxed the American Colonies by the *Stamp Act*, and, quarrelling with George, was turned out. (*d*) **Rockingham's First Ministry** (**1765-1766**) restored the Whig connection to office, and appeased the troubles caused by Grenville, but George, as soon as he had a chance, turned them out in favour of (*e*) **Chatham's Ministry (1766-1768),** of no party character, in which Pitt (now Earl of Chatham) was nominal head, and which

during his illness went quite against his policy, so that on his recovery he resigned, hence (*f*) the **Grafton Ministry** (1768-1770), of the same mixed kind, which contended in vain against, **1768,** the renewal of the *Wilkes riots*, caused by Wilkes's *election for Middlesex*, **1769,** the attacks of *Junius*, and, **1770,** those of *Edmund Burke*. At last Grafton resigned, and (*g*) **North's Ministry** (1770-1782) of Tories and king's friends restored quiet at home, and established the system of *government by departments*, which made George the real prime minister. George's triumph was due to the unpopularity of Parliament and the Whigs, but was made slower by his narrowness, ignorance, and fears of the people.

(2) The American Revolution (1765-1784). (*a*) **Foreign Policy** had been almost neglected during George's struggle with the Whigs, and the *Eastern Powers* were allowed to partition *Poland* (1772). (*b*) the **American Resistance to Taxation.** **1760-1765,** the thirteen *American Colonies* threatened by George's plan of reviving his legal rights. **1765,** Grenville's *Stamp Act* taxed them to support an army in America, but was resisted violently, and, **1766,** repealed by Rockingham; yet, **1767,** *Charles Townshend* (Chatham's Chancellor of the Exchequer) imposed new duties and excited a fresh agitation. **1773,** North repealed Townshend's duties, but retained that on tea to help the India Company. **Dec. 16,** the tea ships attacked in Boston Harbour. **1774,** Boston lost its

charter, and a volunteer American army raised. (*c*) **The American War of Independence (1775-1783).** **1775, April 19,** first fight at *Lexington.* Boston blockaded by the colonists. **June 17,** the English beat the colonists at *Bunker's Hill.* **1776, July 4,** the thirteen colonies issued a *Declaration of Independence,* and became the United States. **Aug.,** *battle of Brooklyn,* and English conquest of New York. **1777,** battles of *Brandywine* and *Germantown,* and Capture of Philadelphia; but the English successes ceased, and, **Oct.,** Burgoyne capitulated at *Saratoga.* **1778,** France and Spain sent help to America, yet, **1780,** Clinton conquered South Carolina; but, **1781, Oct. 17,** Cornwallis's surrender at *York Town.* (*d*) **European Attack on England (1778-1783).** England, without allies, had to resist a general coalition—France, Hyder Ali of Mysore, Spain, Holland, and, **1780,** the *Northern Powers' Armed Neutrality*—but England, though losing most of her colonies, held her own. **1781,** Hyder Ali defeated at *Porto Novo.* **1782, April,** Rodney defeated De Grasse off *Dominica,* and restored our maritime supremacy. **Sept.,** *Eliott* successfully resisted the Spanish siege of *Gibraltar.* **1783, Jan.,** *Peace of Versailles* gave the United States independence, but restored most of our colonies. (*e*) **Ireland won Legislative Independence.** **1689-1760,** period of English ascendency, resulting in the rise of a Protestant Irish opposition. **1724,** the *Drapier letters* of Swift defeated Wood's halfpence. **1767,** George III. sought to break up

the ring of great nobles called the *Undertakers*, but excited fresh opposition. Ireland imitated America. **1779,** North conceded some of the chief *commercial demands*. **1782,** *Declaration of Independence* by the Irish Parliament. Rockingham made the Irish Parliament free from English control. (*f*) **Ministerial History (1770-1783).** (i.) **1780,** the *Gordon riots* against concessions to the Catholics. **1782,** North resigned. (ii.) **1782,** the **Second Rockingham Ministry** restored the Whig connection, and made a general pacification; but Rockingham died, and Fox and Shelburne quarrelled: so the Whigs were turned out by George in favour of (iii.) the **Shelburne Ministry (1782 - 1783)** of king's friends and Chathamites, with the younger Pitt as Chancellor of the Exchequer; but the Whigs under Fox, and the Tories under North, formed a union to save party government, and (iv.) **1783, April,** forced George to accept their **Coalition Ministry;** but George soon turned it out because Fox's *India Bill* interfered with the patronage of the Crown, and appointed Pitt Minister. (*g*) **First Period of Pitt's Ministry (1783-1789).** Pitt, aged 24, held office by royal favour against the majority of the Commons; but, **1784, March,** dissolved, and triumphed at the elections. He united George and the people against the Whig aristocracy, and set up a new *Liberal-Tory party*, with principles not very different from Chatham's popular Whiggism, and a much better support to George than the "king's friends." He carried

out a liberal financial policy, urged (though not successfully) the reform of Parliament. **1784,** he established the *Board of Control* to direct the government of India by the Company. **1787,** he acquiesced in the impeachment of *Warren Hastings,* the Governor-General of India. He restored England's position on the Continent by alliance with Prussia and Holland, and, **1786,** made a Commercial Treaty with France. **1788,** George III. went mad, and Pitt insisted that Parliament only could appoint George, Prince of Wales, Regent. (*h*) **The Industrial Revolution** began about **1760,** with a large number of new inventions and the establishment of good roads and canals. This resulted in the growth of wealth and population, especially in the large towns of the north, where the *factory system* came in, but also brought about a great deal of misery and discontent. It resulted in changing England into the *great manufacturing country of Europe.*

(3) The Wars against the French Revolution and the Reactionary Rule of Pitt (**1789-1802**). (*a*) **The French Revolution. 1789,** outbreak of the French Revolution. England generally welcomed the Revolution, but, **1790,** Burke wrote his *Reflections* against it. **1791,** the extreme party in France got stronger, and Burke led a great secession from the Whig party, while Fox and the *New Whigs* still supported the Revolution. Riots at Birmingham and elsewhere. **1792,** war between

Austria and Prussia and France. **1793,** Louis XVI. executed, and the *Reign of Terror* established. (*b*) **England at war with the Revolution (1793-1801).** **1793, Feb. 1,** France declared war against England. England joined the *First Coalition.* **1793-1795,** great victories of France, and conquest of the left bank of the Rhine. **1795,** failure of the English at *Quiberon Bay.* Prussia, Spain, and other powers made peace with France, now under the rule of the *Directory.* Spain and Holland declared war against England. Negotiations for peace. **1796,** the French landed in South Wales. Napoleon Buonaparte conquered Italy. **1797,** naval victories off *Cape St. Vincent* and *Camperdown.* Austria made the *Treaty of Campo Formio.* **1798,** Buonaparte's expedition to Egypt. **Aug. 1,** Nelson won the *battle of the Nile.* **1799,** Pitt formed the *Second Coalition* against France. Failure of the Duke of York in Holland. Buonaparte made First Consul. **1800,** the *Armed Neutrality* of the north revived against England. Capture of *Malta. Battle of Marengo,* and, **1801,** *peace of Lunéville.* Abercrombie won the *battle of Alexandria,* and Nelson destroyed the Danish fleet at *Copenhagen.* Break up of the Armed Neutrality. **1802, March,** *Treaty of Amiens* made a temporary truce with France. (*c*) **Reactionary Period of Pitt's Ministry (1792-1801).** Fear of the French drove Pitt into repressive measures against the spread of revolutionary ideas. **1793,** *Alien* and *Traitorous Correspondence Acts* passed. *Muir* and others tried for treason. **1794,**

Portland and the old Whigs joined the Government. The *Habeas Corpus Act* suspended. Horne Tooke, Thelwall, and Hardy acquitted. (*d*) **Union with Ireland (1782-1800).** Ireland, liberally but wastefully ruled under *Grattan's Parliament*, increased in prosperity, and gradually repealed the *Penal Code.* **1791,** the *Society of United Irishmen* established to unite Catholic peasantry and Protestant revolutionists against England. **1793,** *Catholics admitted to elective franchise.* **1794,** *Fitzwilliam* attempted a policy of Conciliation. **1798,** *Rebellion of the United Irishmen* soon became a religious war of Protestant and Catholic, and was put down at *Vinegar Hill.* This showed the impossibility of the separate Irish system, and led to, **1800,** the *Legislative Union of England and Ireland*, procured by Pitt, who failed to persuade George to allow *Catholic Emancipation* as the condition of the union. **1801,** Pitt resigned on the Catholic question. (*e*) **India.** (i.) *Cornwallis Governor-General* **(1786-1793). 1790-1792,** second Mysore war. **1793,** the Permanent Settlement of Bengal. (ii.) *Marquis Wellesley* Governor **(1798-1805). 1799,** third Mysore war. **1802-1804,** second Mahratta war. **1803,** Arthur Wellesley won the battles of *Assaye* and *Argaum.*

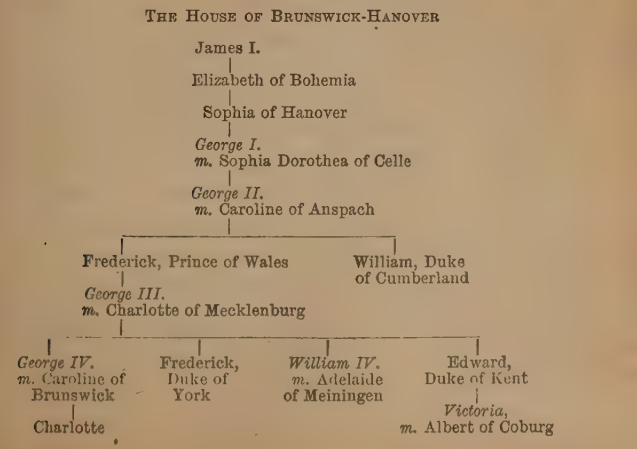
(4) The Long Tory Rule and the Regency **(1810-1820).** (*a*) **Addington's Ministry (1801-1804),** including the less liberal followers of Pitt, made the Treaty of Amiens, but failed to conduct the war, and resigned. (*b*) **Pitt's Second Ministry (1804-1806)** carried on the war with

vigour, but no success. **1806, Jan. 23,** Pitt's death. (*c*) **Ministry of all the Talents** (**1806-1807**) forced on George as a coalition of Whigs under Fox, and old followers of Pitt under Grenville, kept in check by king's friends under Addington (now Lord Sidmouth). It attempted negotiations, abolished the *slave trade*, and wasted English resources on petty expeditions. **Sept. 13,** death of Fox. **1807, March,** George turned out Grenville for recommending Catholic relief. (*d*) **Portland Ministry** (**1807-1809**), the first of a succession of purely Tory Ministries, which remained in office till 1830. They carried on the war vigorously but blindly, and continued a reactionary policy at home. **1809,** quarrel of Canning and Castlereagh. (*e*) **Perceval's Ministry** (**1809-1812**) ended by Perceval's murder. (*f*) **Liverpool Ministry** (**1812-1827**). (*g*) **Regency of George, Prince of Wales** (**1810-1820**), on George III. becoming permanently insane. He threw over his Whig friends and kept on the Tories.

(5) The Struggle against Napoleon and the Reaction after the War (**1803-1815**). (*a*) The peace of Amiens left everything unsettled, and was therefore only a temporary truce. **1803, May,** renewal of the war. Napoleon planned an *invasion of England*, and collected an army and fleet at Boulogne. **1804,** Pitt vigorously resisted, and the fleet under Nelson frustrated Napoleon's plans. Napoleon made Emperor of the French. **1805,** Pitt's *Third Coalition* with Austria and Russia

destroyed by Napoleon at *Austerlitz.* **Oct. 21,** Nelson destroyed the French and Spanish fleets at *Trafalgar.* **1806,** Prussia crushed at *Jena.* Napoleon's *Berlin Decrees* against English trade. **1807,** *Treaty of Tilsit* by which Napoleon and Alexander I. of Russia divided Europe between them. Expedition to *Constantinople* and *Buenos Ayres. Copenhagen* bombarded. **1808,** *Spanish National Insurrection* against Napoleon's brother Joseph. Arthur Wellesley sent to the Peninsula. **Aug. 21,** the battle of *Vimiero* led to the, **Aug. 30,** *Convention of Cintra.* Moore's disastrous invasion of Spain and retreat. **1809, Jan. 16,** *battle of Corunna. New war of Napoleon with Austria* and beginnings of a *German national rising,* but, **July 6,** crushed by the battle of Wagram. The *Walcheren Expedition.* Wellesley invaded Spain, and, **July 28,** won the *battle of Talavera,* but retreated before overwhelming forces to the *lines of Torres Vedras.* **1810, Sept. 27,** battle of *Busaco.* **1811,** battles of *Fuentes de Oñoro* (**May 5**) and *Albuera* (**May 16**). Subsequent retreat of Wellesley (now Lord Wellington). **1812,** *Napoleon's Russian Campaign.* **Jan.,** storm of *Ciudad Rodrigo.* **April,** storm of Badajos. **July 22,** Wellington fought battle of *Salamanca* and, **Aug.,** occupied Madrid, but again retreated. **1813,** *German national rising against Napoleon.* **June 21,** *battle of Vittoria.* **1814,** Wellington invaded France. **April 14,** battle of Toulouse, but, **April 4,** Napoleon abdicated and the *first peace of Paris* restored Louis XVIII. **1815,** Napoleon returned from Elba

and ruled *one hundred days.* **June 18,** *battle of Waterloo,* and final defeat of Napoleon, who was imprisoned at St. Helena (died 1821). The *Congress of Vienna* restored the old system in Europe and formed the *Holy Alliance* against nationality and liberal ideas. (*b*) **War between England and America (1812-1814)** caused by English restrictions on neutral trade. Many small conflicts at sea, and English attacks on America. **1814,** *Treaty of Ghent.* (*c*) **Reaction after Waterloo (1815-1820).** The peace destroyed the inflated war-trade of England and widened the distress, while the Ministry only attempted repression. **1815,** the *New Corn Law* increased the price of bread. **1816-1819,** riots. **1817,** Habeas Corpus Act suspended. **1819,** the *Manchester Massacre* and the repressive *Six Acts.* **1820, Jan. 29,** death of George III.



1820-1900. THE GROWTH OF DEMOCRACY: MODERN ENGLAND

1820-1830. George IV.

(1) End of the Reaction (**1820-1822**). **1820,** *Cato Street Conspiracy.* George failed to obtain a divorce from Queen Caroline. **1822,** Castlereagh committed suicide. Break up of the old Tories.

(2) Coalition of the Old Tories and Canningites (**1822-1827**). **1822,** Canning, Huskisson, Wellesley, Palmerston, and other disciples of Pitt became the leading influence in the Ministry. Peel made Home Secretary. (*a*) **Canning's Foreign Policy** was to free England from all connection with the Holy Alliance, and assert the importance of nationality and the doctrine of the non-intervention of one nation in the affairs of another. **1823,** independence of the revolted Spanish colonies in South America recognised. **1826,** the Constitutionalists of Portugal helped against Don Miguel. **1827,** the *Treaty of London* with Russia to secure the liberty of Greece. **Oct. 20,** *battle of Navarino.* (*b*) **Peel's Home**

Secretaryship. **1823,** reform of the criminal law. (*c*) **Huskisson's Commercial Policy.** **1823,** *Reciprocity of Duties* Bill, and modification of the Navigation Acts. **1824,** reduction of duties, the first steps towards free trade, and the repeal of the combination laws. (*d*) **Wellesley's Government of Ireland (1821-1827).** Agitation for *Catholic Emancipation* renewed after death of George III. **1823,** *Daniel O'Connell* started the Catholic Association. **1825,** it was suppressed, but started again under a new name. Failure of Wellesley's policy of conciliation.

(3) CANNING'S MINISTRY. **1827, Feb.,** illness of *Liverpool.* The old Tories refused to serve under Canning, who formed a Ministry from his own followers, and depended on Whig support. **Aug. 8,** death of Canning. **Goderich** attempted to carry on his government, but failed from weakness.

(4) PEEL-WELLINGTON MINISTRY **(1828-1830)** of old Tories; the Canningites soon resigned; but, **1828,** County Clare returned O'Connell, though he could not sit; and civil war threatened in Ireland. Lord John Russell carried the *Repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts.* **1829,** Peel carried Catholic Emancipation, but broke up his party. Wellington failed to maintain Canning's foreign policy, and Russia went to war against the Turks. **1830, June 26,** death of George IV.

1830-1837. William IV.

(1) Fall of the Wellington and Peel Ministry: General Liberal Movement in Europe (**1830**). Louis Philippe established Constitutional Monarchy in France, and Belgium revolted from Holland. Revival of the agitation for parliamentary reform.

(2) The Grey Ministry (**1830-1834**) restored the Whigs to power, with a plan of *great organic changes.* (*a*) **Parliamentary Reform (1830-1832). 1831,** the *First Reform Bill* defeated in Committee, and a new strongly reforming Parliament returned. **Oct.,** the Lords rejected the *Second Reform Bill.* Riots. **1832, March,** the *Third Reform Bill* introduced. **May,** the Government defeated in Committee of the House of Lords, and resigned. Wellington failed to form a Ministry, and withdrew his opposition. **June 4,** the **First Reform Act** carried, abolishing rotten boroughs and making the middle classes the chief power in the state. Beginning of the *transition to democracy.* (*b*) **Ireland,** distracted by O'Connell's *Agitation for Repeal of the Union* and the *Tithe War*, appeased by the *Irish Church Act* (**1833**), the *Tithes Commutation Act* (**1838**), and the *Irish Poor Law* (**1838**). (*c*) **Abolition of Negro Slavery** (**1833**). £20,000,000 compensation given to the planters. (*d*) **The New Poor Law** (**1834**) established *Unions*, abolished doles in aid of wages, and enormously im-

proved the condition of the agricultural poor. (*e*) **Municipal Corporation Reform Act** (**1835**), setting up popularly-chosen Town Councils.

(3) BREAK-UP OF THE WHIGS AND GROWTH OF PEEL'S CONSERVATIVE PARTY (**1834 - 1837**). (*a*) Despite its great measures, the Whig Ministry was a *failure in finance and administration*, except for Palmerston's foreign policy, which destroyed the Holy Alliance in the west by the *Quadruple Alliance* of **1834. 1834, July,** Grey resigned. (*b*) **Melbourne became Prime Minister,** but, **Nov.,** William IV. turned out the Whigs and established (*c*) **Peel's First Conservative Ministry** (**1834-1835**), but the new middle class Conservative party that Peel had created was not yet able to command a majority. (*d*) **Melbourne's Second Ministry** (**1835-1841**) was therefore established, but only kept in power through the support of O'Connell. **1837, June 20,** death of William IV.

1837-1900. Victoria

(1) MELBOURNE'S WHIG MINISTRY (**1837-1841**) kept in power by the Queen's favour, especially after **1839,** when Peel failed to form a Ministry through his dispute with the Queen on the *Bedchamber question.* **1837,** rebellion in *Canada.* **1838,** the agitation for the *People's Charter* begun. **1839,** *Chartist Riots* at Newport (Monmouthshire) and elsewhere. **1840,** the Queen married Albert, Duke of Coburg-Gotha.

(2) PEEL'S CONSERVATIVE MINISTRY (**1841-1846**). **1841,** *Conservative reaction* at the general election, and establishment of a strong Government by Peel. (*a*) **1842,** the Ashburton Treaty with America. **1844,** threatened war with France about Tahiti. **1845,** threatened war with America about the Oregon boundary. **1846,** fresh breach with France about the Spanish marriages. (*b*) **1842,** rise of the *Young Ireland* party. **1844,** O'Connell, condemned for conspiracy, lost his popularity. The *Devon Commission* inquired into the condition of the Irish cultivators. **1845,** Peel set up the Queen's Colleges, and increased the Maynooth Grant. (*c*) **1843,** Disruption of the Scotch Church, and establishment of the *Free Church.* **1845,** the secession of J. H. Newman to Rome brought the *Tractarian movement* (**1833-1845**) to a crisis. (*d*) **1839,** *Anti-Corn Law League* formed at Manchester. **1842-1844,** Peel reformed the English tariff, and made the second great stride towards free trade. **1845,** *Disraeli,* head of the Young England party, started a Protectionist opposition to Peel. Failure of the Irish potato crop. Peel and the Whigs both declared for total repeal. **1846,** Peel carried the *Repeal of the Corn Laws,* but was defeated on an Irish *Coercion* Bill by a coalition of Whigs and Protectionists. The Conservatives now split into (*a*) Protectionists, (*b*) Peelites.

(3) RUSSELL'S WHIG MINISTRY (**1846-1852**). (*a*) **1846-1847,** potato famine in *Ireland.* The breakdown of the *Cottier system.* **1849,** the *Encumbered*

Estates Act passed. (*b*) **1848,** *Year of Revolution in Europe.* Outbreak of the *Chartist* and *Young Ireland* movements. **1849,** European reaction against the revolution. **1851, Dec.,** Palmerston turned out of office for approving of Louis Napoleon's *coup d'état.* **1852, Feb.,** Palmerston in revenge turned out Russell on his *Militia Bill.*

(4) First Derby-Disraeli Ministry (**1852, Feb.-Dec.**) dropped Protection, but they were in a minority and soon beaten.

(5) Aberdeen's Coalition Ministry of Whigs and Peelites (*a*) succeeded in home and financial policy. **1853-1854,** Gladstone's reforming budgets. **1854,** Universities Reform Act; but it (*b*) failed in foreign affairs. **1853,** revival of the Eastern Question. Russia occupied the Danubian principalities. **July,** the *Vienna Note* failed, and England and France joined against Russia. **1854-1856, Crimean War. 1854, Jan.,** the allied fleets entered the Black Sea. An army sent to Varna. **Sept.,** it invaded the Crimea. **Sept. 20,** *battle of the Alma.* **Oct.,** Sebastopol besieged. **Oct. 25,** *battle of Balaclava.* **Nov. 5,** *battle of Inkerman.* **1854-1855,** winter siege of Sebastopol. Terrible distress of the troops. **1855, Sept.,** fall of Sebastopol. **1856, March,** *peace of Paris.*

(6) Palmerston's War Ministry (**1855-1858**). (*a*) **1855, Jan.,** the Coalition driven out on *Roebuck's motion* for their incompetent conduct of the war. Palmerston formed a strong and united Whig Ministry,

and won lasting popularity. (*b*) **The Mutiny of the Bengal Native Army** (**1857**). (*c*) **1858, Feb.,** Palmerston defeated on the Conspiracy to Murder Bill.

(7) THE SECOND DERBY-DISRAELI MINISTRY (**1858-1859**) was in a minority, but, **1858,** abolished the East India Company, and annexed India to the Crown.

(8) PALMERSTON'S SECOND MINISTRY (**1859-1865**) a period of repose, and of the amalgamation of Whigs and Peelites into a single *Liberal party*, of which Gladstone led the more active section; but Palmerston opposed all changes. **1859-1861,** union of *Italy* under the King of Sardinia. **1859,** threatened breach with France. **1860,** Cobden's *Commercial Treaty* with France. **1861-1865,** *Civil War in America.* The Government accused of favouring the South. **1861,** death of Prince Albert. **1863-1864,** *Schleswig-Holstein* conquered by Austria and Prussia, England deluding Denmark into resistance. **1865,** death of Palmerston. End of the *period of middle class ascendency* (**1832-1865**).

(9) RUSSELL MINISTRY (**1865-1866**) controlled by the reforming section of Palmerston's Government. **1866,** its Reform Bill beaten by Lowe and the *Cave of Adullam.*

(10) THIRD DERBY-DISRAELI MINISTRY (**1866-1868**). **1867,** Disraeli's second **Reform Act** carried, giving household suffrage in the boroughs. **1866-1867,** Fenian movement suppressed.

(11) First Gladstone Ministry (**1868-1874**). (*a*) **Home reforms. 1869,** disestablishment of the Irish Church. **1870,** first Irish Land Act. Forster's Education Act. **1871,** Cardwell's army reforms. Religious tests abolished at Oxford and Cambridge. **1872,** vote by ballot introduced. **1873,** Selborne's Judicature Act. (*b*) **Foreign Policy. 1870,** war of France and Germany. Establishment of German unity, and of the Third French Republic. **1871,** Russia repudiated the Treaty of Paris. **1872,** the Alabama arbitration decided against England. (*c*) **1873,** failure of the Irish University Bill, and, **1874,** fall of Gladstone.

(12) Disraeli Ministry (**1874-1880**). **1874,** Conservative majority at the election, the first since 1841. **1877-1878,** *Russo-Turkish War.* Disraeli nearly went to war with Russia, but finally accepted, **1878, June,** the *Treaty of Berlin* and the further partition of Turkey. **1878-1880,** *Afghan War.* **1879,** the *Dual Control* of France and England set up in Egypt. *Zulu War.* The *Land League* started in Ireland.

(13) Second Gladstone Ministry (**1880-1885**). **1880-1881,** successful *Revolt of the Transvaal.* **1881,** second Irish Land Act. **1882,** England occupied Egypt. **1884-1885,** *Third Reform Act,* establishing almost equal electoral districts and household suffrage. **1885,** revolt of the Sudan; death of Gordon. Threatened war with Russia in Afghanistan.

(14) Salisbury Ministry (**1885, June-1886, Jan.**) defeated at the general election of **1885, Nov.**

(15) THIRD GLADSTONE MINISTRY (**1886, Feb.-July**) brought in a *Home Rule Bill* for Ireland. This led to the break-up of the old Liberal party and the defeat of the scheme by a combination of Conservatives with some of the Liberals (*Liberal Unionists*). **July,** general election gave the *Unionists* (Conservatives and Liberal Unionists) a majority, and established the

(16) SALISBURY UNIONIST MINISTRY (**1886-1892**), consisting of Conservatives, but also supported by Liberal Unionists. Its policy: (*a*) **Irish.** **1887,** new *Crimes Act* passed to deal with the *Plan of Campaign*, a scheme of Irish tenants to withstand what were deemed excessive rents. Riots, especially at *Mitchelstown*. **1888,** *Parnell Commission* appointed to inquire into charges brought in the *Times* against C. S. Parnell, the Irish leader. **1890,** Parnell deposed from the Irish leadership and break-up of the Home Rule party into *Parnellites* and *Anti-Parnellites*. **1891,** Death of Parnell. (*b*) **Foreign.** Growth of ill-feeling between Germany and Russia, and between England and France, especially about Egypt. The *Franco-Russian Alliance* set up against the *Triple Alliance* of Germany, Austria, and Italy. **1890,** Heligoland ceded by England to Germany in return for German concessions in Zanzibar and Africa. (*c*) **Home.** **1887**, celebration of the Queen's Jubilee. **1888,** County Councils set up in Great Britain. The interest on the National Debt reduced by Goschen from 3 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. **1889,** *Naval Defence Act* passed to increase the navy.

(17) Fourth Gladstone Ministry (**1892-1894**). **1892, July**, general election, resulting in Home Rule majority of 40, and **August**, Gladstone formed his fourth ministry. **1893,** Government *Home Rule Bill* passed the Commons by 30 votes, but rejected by the Lords. **1894,** resignation of Gladstone, who died in **1898**.

(18) Rosebery Ministry (**1894-1895**). It failed to pass most of its measures, but it brought forward a large number of bills, and effected important financial changes through Sir William Harcourt's *budget*. Growth of internal dissension within the ministry, which in **June 1895** was beaten in the Commons and resigned, being succeeded by the

(19) Third Salisbury Ministry (**1895-1900**), in which Liberal Unionists (Duke of Devonshire, Chamberlain) as well as Conservatives (Salisbury, A. J. Balfour, Sir M. Hicks-Beach) took part. **1895,** general election, giving Government 150 majority. It was also made stronger by Liberal divisions and the successive retirements of the Liberal leaders, Rosebery, J. Morley, and Sir W. Harcourt. Its policy : (*a*) **Foreign, 1895-1897.** I. Renewal of the *Eastern question* through (i.) the *Turkish massacres in Armenia*, (ii) the *revolt of Crete* from the Turks, and (iii.) *the Greeks declaring war against Turkey* and being defeated. The friendship of Russia for the Turks made the policy of maintaining the *European Concert* very difficult, but ultimately, without a general war, the Powers forced the Turks to surrender Crete and

to give up Thessaly, which they had conquered from the Greeks. II. **1895,** dispute *between England and Venezuela* as to the boundary of British Guiana, complicated by the United States supporting Venezuela, but ultimately settled by arbitration. III. **1896-1899,** *reconquest of the Sudan* by the British. **1898,** battle of *Omdurman.* **1899,** death of the Khalifa and completion of the conquest. IV. *Disputes with France,* especially about Egypt. **1898,** the French *Major Marchand occupied Fashoda,* on the Upper Nile. **1899,** treaty with France, by which Fashoda was admitted to be within the British sphere. V. *Chinese Troubles.* **1894-1895,** the Japanese defeat China in war, after which the European Powers form plans for the *Partition of China.* The rival policies of the "open door" and "spheres of influence." **1900,** *Boxer* revolt in China. The European legations besieged in Pekin. Ships and troops of the chief Powers collected in China. *Tientsin* captured, and the legations liberated. (*b*) **Colonial.** I. *South Africa.* Renewed troubles through (i.) the "scramble for Africa" between various European Powers, and the establishment of Germany in South Africa and France in Madagascar; (ii.) the foundation (**1889**) of the *British South Africa Company* and the extension of British influence over Rhodesia; and (iii.) the discovery of gold mines in the Transvaal, and the conflict between the Boers and the *Outlanders* who came to South Africa to work the mines. **1895,** *Jameson's Raid* on Johannesburg. *Africander* party in Cape

Colony expel the Rhodes ministry from office, **1897,** Sir A. Milner made High Commissioner. Failure of the *Bloemfontein Conference* and other negotiations with President Kruger. **1899, Oct.,** the Transvaal sent in an *ultimatum* and, joining with the Orange Free State, invaded Natal and Cape Colony. **1899-1900,** the *Boer War.* **Oct.-Nov.,** defeat of the British at Dundee, and sieges of Ladysmith, Kimberley, and Mafeking. **Dec.,** defeat of the British in the battles of Colenso, Magersfontein, and Stormberg. **1900,** Lord Roberts sent to South Africa. **Feb.,** relief of Kimberley, and **Feb.** 27, surrender of Cronje at Koodoesberg. **March,** Roberts occupied Bloemfontein, and Buller relieved Ladysmith. Long delay, complicated by Boer attacks on the communications. **May,** Roberts advanced again, occupied Johannesburg and Pretoria, afterwards joining with Buller, who had expelled the Boers from Natal. **Sept.,** defeat of the last Boer army in the Eastern Transvaal and flight of Kruger. Annexation of the Transvaal. II. **Australia. 1900,** the *Commonwealth of Australia Act* passed, establishing a federation of all the Australian colonies from Jan. 1, 1901. (*c*) **Indian. 1895,** siege of Chitral. **1897-1898,** revolt of the tribesmen of the North-West Frontier. **1897,** famine and plague. **1899-1900,** great famine. (*d*) **Home. 1897,** celebration of the Queen's second Jubilee. **1898,** County Councils extended to Ireland. **1900, Oct.,** general election, returning a ministerial majority of 130.

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